

Italy Turns To Craxi To Form Coalition

ROME — The Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, said Thursday that President Sandro Pertini had appointed him prime minister-designate and asked him to form Italy's next government.

Mr. Craxi told reporters as he left a meeting at the Quirinale presidential palace that he would begin negotiations Friday with other political parties for a coalition.

If he is successful, Mr. Craxi will be Italy's first Socialist prime minister and only the second person from outside the Christian Democratic Party to hold the position since World War II.

The negotiations will be aimed at forming a government, following last month's general election in which the traditionally dominant Christian Democrats suffered heavily.

Political sources said Mr. Craxi was certain to try to bring the Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals into a five-party government with the Socialists.

This would constitute a revival of the coalition that governed for almost 18 months under a Republican, Giovanni Spadolini, during the last legislature.

All the parties concerned have indicated they have no objection in principle to the realization of Mr. Craxi's stated ambition to become prime minister, provided sharp differences over economic policies are settled first.

Mr. Spadolini, whose party almost doubled its share of the vote, to 5 percent in the election, said Thursday that he believed the prime minister-designate would complete his talks on the makeup of a government quickly. He has said he could accept Mr. Craxi.

Mr. Craxi, 49, a Milanese intellectual, was named prime minister-designate once before, in 1979. But, after 17 days of talks, the Christian Democrats blocked his attempt to lead a government.

Sources in the Christian Democratic Party said a Craxi premiership would have to be based on the strict economic "austerity" favored by the party to tackle Italy's 16 percent inflation rate.

The sources said the party's leader, Ciriaco De Mita, had made it clear in a meeting Wednesday with Mr. Pertini that Mr. Craxi might be acceptable.

The Christian Democrats' share of the vote fell to 32.9 percent from 38.3 percent in the election. The Socialists made slight gains to take 11.4 percent, while the Communist vote fell marginally to 29.9 percent. Smaller parties took the rest.

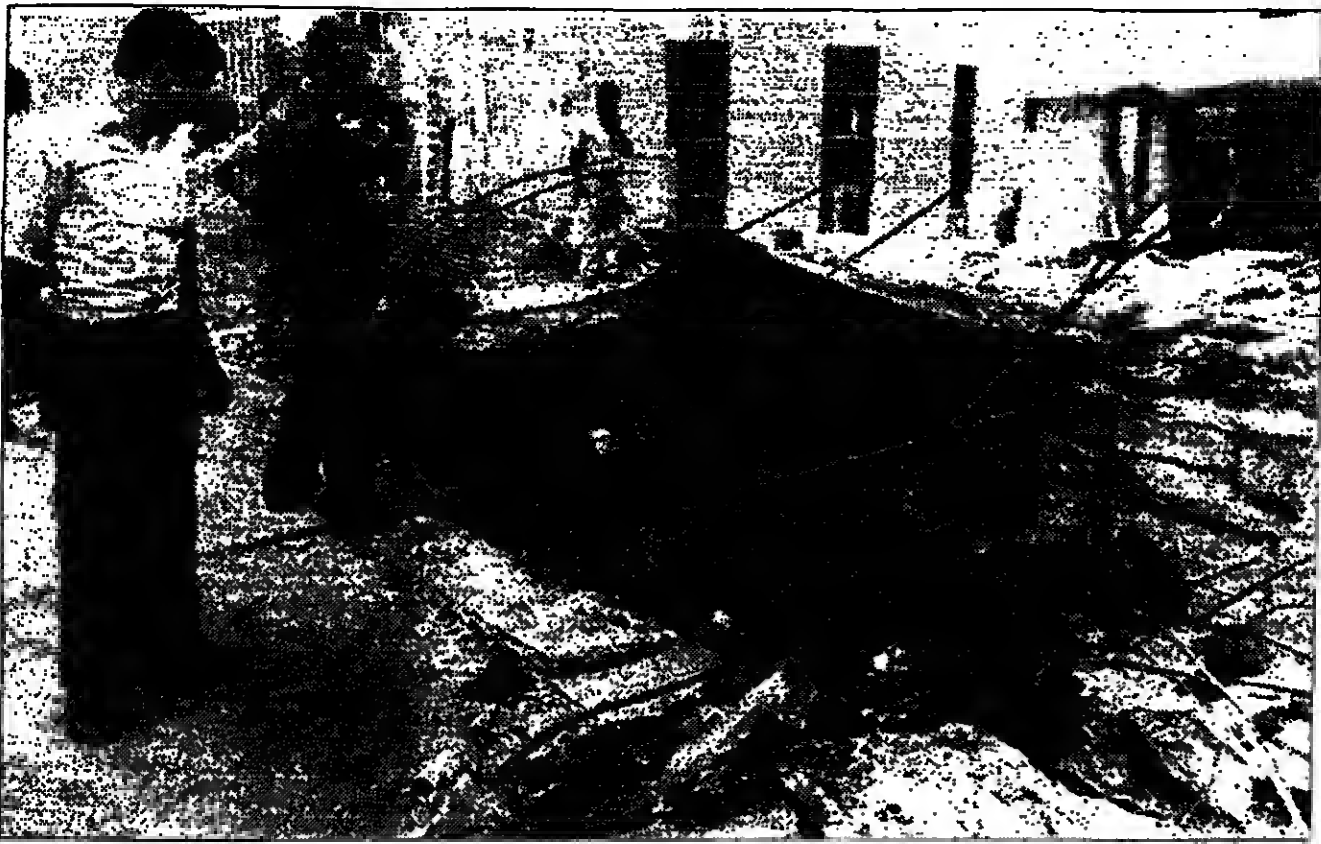
The five-party coalition favored by Mr. Craxi would hold 366 seats in the 630-member chamber.

Mr. Craxi was unexpectedly called for a second meeting with Mr. Pertini Thursday evening after the president finished a second day of formal consultations with party leaders aimed at finding a suitable candidate.

Throughout the week indications grew that he would pick Mr. Craxi, as all the Socialists' potential coalition partners hinted that they would be prepared to serve under him.

"The crisis ought to find a rapid and convincing solution," Mr. Craxi said as he left. Italy has had a caretaker government under Mr. Fanfani since the election.

Mr. Craxi repeated his wish to form an administration able to provide stable government.



Workmen stand near a crater in the garage of a resort hotel in West Beirut that was caused when a car containing explosives was detonated Wednesday night. Six persons were killed and at least 15 were reported injured. Page 2.

U.S. Educator Arafat Is Said to Dismiss 2 Officers Whose Promotions Caused Mutiny

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — David S. Dodge 2d, acting president of the American University of Beirut, has been released by kidnappers after a year of captivity, a White House spokesman said Thursday.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said President Ronald Reagan was informed that Mr. Dodge, 58, was in excellent physical and mental condition.

Mr. Reagan put a U.S. military aircraft at Mr. Dodge's disposal for his return to the United States, Mr. Speakes said. He could provide no details as to how the release was obtained and said Mr. Dodge asked that no details be made public.

Mr. Dodge was abducted in July by two gunmen in the predominantly Muslim western sector of Beirut while en route from his office to his campus residence. The abduction came during the turmoil of the Israeli siege of Palestinian positions in Beirut.

"The government of the United States is grateful to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and to Dr. Rifkat al-Assad for the humanitarian efforts they undertook which led to Mr. Dodge's release," Mr. Speakes said.

Dr. Assad is the brother of the Syrian president and is in charge of security forces that defend Damascus with specially selected troops.

The university has, through the years, suffered to remain above the political fray and to serve the entire community of Lebanon and the Middle East, the U.S. State Department said at the time of the abduction. "Given its distinguished record of service, it is particularly reprehensible that its acting president should be abducted, whatever the reason."

Friends of Mr. Dodge had gathered Tuesday at a Protestant chapel in West Beirut and prayed for his return.

Lebanese sources said Mr. Dodge had been held by a pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim splinter group of the Amal militia. The leader of the group has denied the allegation.

World leaders to end the fighting in el-Fatah and the conflict between Mr. Arafat and Syria have failed.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat from Damascus on June 24 after he had accused the regime of President Hafez al-Assad of masterminding the mutiny within the PLO's largest faction.

The Palestinian source quoted Abu Jihad as saying at the meeting that Brigadier Ghazi Attallah, whose son died in the war, and Colonel Al Hajj Ismail were stripped of their commands, and that five other officers were named to form a new command for the guerrilla units in Lebanon. The five were not identified.

The promotion of Abu Jihad to commander of guerrilla forces in the Bekaa Valley and of Al Hajj Ismail to commander of PLO troops in northern Lebanon at the beginning of May was said to have triggered the Fatah insurrection.

Colonel Abu Mus, the PLO deputy chief of staff, and his rebel supporters said that the two officers fled their command posts in southern Lebanon when Israeli troops invaded in June 1982.

But the rebels had long been discontent with Mr. Arafat, whom they view as too moderate.

Arab diplomats said the decision to expel Abu Jihad and Hajj Ismail was actually made earlier this month at a meeting in Tunis of Fatah's 25-man Central Committee. Mr. Arafat was chairman of the meeting.

The diplomats said the committee also decided to send Abu Jihad to Sudan, where 600 PLO guerrillas are stationed. They reported that Abu Jihad's brother, Colonel Asad Zaim, who had been Fatah's chief of military intelligence, has been stripped of his duties and instructed not to speak in the name of the organization.

The Fatah rebels are entrenched behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. About 4,000 PLO guerrillas in northern Lebanon, an area also controlled by the Syrian Army, have remained loyal to Mr. Arafat.

their jobs in the São Paulo area. But millions of civil servants, bank workers and store employees ignored the strike call.

Riot police patrolled the streets and the army was placed on alert to guard against violence during the action, which was concentrated mainly in the industrial heartland of São Paulo. Work stoppages were reported in Rio de Janeiro and Recife.

More than 100 arrests of labor leaders were reported around the country and in São Bernardo, near São Paulo, a 300-member riot squad responded to stone-throwing with a baton charge and 20 smoke bombs.

Two leftist congressmen and two newspaper photographers were clubbed by the police, who threw smoke bombs into a church where demonstrators had taken refuge.

In the Lapa district of São Paulo, police broke up a meeting of bank workers, one of many groups that have been termed "national security importance" and banned from striking.

Striking bank workers could lose their jobs. With unemployment estimated at 15 percent, a record high, many workers feared that if they did not report for work they would be dismissed.

Seven union leaders of São Paulo bank workers, who had appealed for wide participation in the strike, were arrested Wednesday and remained in federal custody Thursday. They could be charged with violating national security.

In Recife, eight members of the metalworkers' union were arrested Thursday for distributing strike leaflets at factory gates. Twelve plants were shut down in the city, according to the union.

Six union members and students were arrested in Brasília for distributing pamphlets. In Porto Alegre, 26 persons were arrested for illegal picketing.

Inflation is climbing at a rate of 127 percent annually and Brazil's foreign debt of \$90 million is the largest among nonindustrialized nations.

Under the latest government austerity plan, wage increases twice a year cannot exceed 80 percent of the cost-of-living index. Millions of low-paid workers had been getting raises tied 100 percent to the index.

Consumers have also been subject to increases in the prices of wheat, petroleum and sugar — all items that recently lost their state subsidies.

Reagan Sending Navy To Nicaragua's Coasts

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that U.S. naval forces soon will flank Nicaragua on both its Atlantic and Pacific coasts for training exercises.

Asked if he was planning to blockade the leftist regime, Mr. Reagan replied, "I would hope that eventually will not arise."

In his latest criticism of the Sandinist government, Mr. Reagan said that "it would be extremely difficult" to achieve a settlement of conflicts in Central America while the leftists remained in power in Nicaragua.

Replying to questions during a 15-minute session with reporters at the White House, Mr. Reagan denied that he was trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government or conduct "gunboat diplomacy."

But he confirmed a report that a naval task force, similar to a carrier battle group already steaming toward Nicaragua's Pacific Coast, would be leaving the Mediterranean to conduct maneuvers in the Caribbean off Nicaragua's eastern coast.

"We're conducting exercises such as we've conducted before here in this hemisphere," Mr. Reagan said. "We've conducted them in other parts of the world, and there haven't been too many questions about that or suggesting that we're starting to try to start a war in those other areas."

Asked if he meant to say there was no political purpose in the military maneuvers, Mr. Reagan would say only, "We're conducting exercises there, and I think that there's every reason for us to do so with the responsibility we have in this hemisphere."

Applauding "courageous Republicans and Democrats" who gave him a 220-207 victory on the MX, Mr. Reagan said: "It is now time for the Senate to act. If the Senate joins the House in approval of funds for production of the Peacekeeper, the United States representatives in Geneva will have increased leverage to negotiate significant mutual verifiable and strategic arms reductions."

Mr. Reagan said that he welcomed Nicaragua's peace proposal this week as a "first step," but added, "I don't think it goes far enough" toward a settlement of the conflict in the country.

Sandinist leaders called for peace talks involving Nicaragua, its

U.S. Recovery

Gains Speed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at an 8.7-percent annual rate in the second quarter, the fastest pace in more than two years, the government reported Thursday.

At his news conference, President Ronald Reagan hailed the latest figures on the gross national product, saying "vigorous growth is the surest route to more jobs."

The 8.7-percent annual rate was far higher than the government's initial estimate of a 6.6-percent rate in the second quarter. See Page 11.

Central American neighbors and the so-called Contadora group.

Mr. Reagan took a harsh view of the Sandinists, saying they had forced out moderate political elements with whom they had shared power after the overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Asked if it would be possible for a satisfactory settlement in the re-

gion with the current Nicaraguan leadership, Mr. Reagan said, "I think it would be extremely difficult" because "they're being directed by outside forces." He was presumably referring to Cuba and the Soviet Union, which have provided aid to Nicaragua.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is supporting Nicaraguan contras, or counterrevolutionaries, who have been battling Sandinist forces with the publicly stated goal of toppling the current leadership.

In his press conference Thursday, Mr. Reagan accused the Sandinists of violating a "contract" they had with the Organization of American States regarding the establishment of democratic rule in the country.

"What the contras are really seeking, having been members of the Sandinista revolution in its effort to bring democracy to Nicaragua," Mr. Reagan said, is "to restore the original purpose of the revolution."

While some of the opposition leaders are former Sandinistas who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Hondurans to Get Arms Israel Seized From PLO

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Israel, at the request of the United States, has agreed to send weapons captured from the Palestine Liberation Organization to Honduras for eventual use by Nicaraguan rebels, according to senior Reagan administration officials.

The arms shipments, which began recently, include artillery, mortar rounds, mines, hand grenades and ammunition. They are part of an enlarged Israeli role in Central America that was encouraged by the United States as a way of supplementing U.S. military aid to friendly governments and supporting insurgent operations against the Nicaraguan government, the officials said.

Israel's new role, which the United States did not wish to publicize, was disclosed by a foreign source. The information was confirmed by administration officials.

Administration officials said Israel is assisting the United States in Central America for several reasons, including the opportunity to oppose the Soviet Union, to combat reported PLO support for Nicaragua and to expand the market for Israeli arms.

U.S. officials said that the Reagan administration, concerned about congressional limitations on involvement in Central America, had encouraged the Israeli activities as a means of supplementing American security assistance to friendly governments.

In addition, the officials said, the administration wanted to establish new lines of support to Nicaraguan rebels in case Congress approved legislation that would cut off covert support for the insurgents, who now number about 10,000 troops.

Honduras, according to administration officials, has been a silent partner with the United States in organizing and supporting the insurgents, and intends to give them most of the arms supplied by Israel.

Administration officials declined to say how Honduras would pay for the arms but they did not rule out the possibility that U.S. aid might be used.

Israel captured large quantities of Palestinian weapons during the invasion of Lebanon last year, according to secret parts of a report published last month by the General Accounting Office.

Nicaraguan and Honduran warships fought a one-and-a-half-hour battle in the Gulf of Fonseca on Wednesday, Reuters quoted the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry as reporting from Managua Thursday.

The ministry said two Honduran Coast Guard vessels attacked the Nicaraguan patrol boat Cinco de Mayo in Nicaraguan waters off Punta San José, about 30 kilometers (18.5 miles) northeast of Posol. No mention was made of casualties or damage to the vessels.

The United States has charged repeatedly that the Gulf of Fonseca, between El Salvador and Nicaragua, has been used as a supply route for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

In another development, a 16-member French delegation arrived in Managua on Wednesday for talks on increased cooperation between France and Nicaragua.

New Aid Is Sought

Earlier, The Washington Post reported from Washington:

President Ronald Reagan will seek an additional \$400 million in economic and military aid for Central America next year in a sharply stepped-up effort to reconstruct the region and contain leftist insurgency, a senior administration official said Wednesday.

He said the U.S. Office of Management and Budget is drawing up proposals for the increase, which would include an additional \$300 million in assistance for health systems, political change and economic development and another \$100 million in military aid to El Salvador.

Poles End Martial Law; Partial Amnesty Voted

By David Storey

Reuters

WARSAW — Martial law will end Friday, 19 months and nine days after it was invoked, Henryk Jablonski, Poland's head of state, announced Thursday.

Mr. Jablonski's announcement to the Polish parliament, the Sejm, followed adoption of a package of temporary measures to ensure economic and security controls as well as an amnesty for persons convicted of violating the provisions of martial law.

Mr. Jablonski told parliament that martial law had fulfilled the task set for it when the Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, invoked it on December 13, 1981.

Many of the restrictions, which Mr. Jablonski said were invoked as "a last chance for Poland to bring order into its house," ended when martial law was suspended in December.

The full lifting of martial law, which prompted economic and other sanctions by Western countries, was to take place on the 31st anniversary of Poland's first Communist constitution.

The Sejm passed a special temporary measures to ensure control

over labor, cultural organizations, the economy and other sectors. The measures will be in effect through 1985.

The Sejm also passed unanimously a selective amnesty bill that will apply to most political prisoners. Not affected are some senior members of the banned union, Solidarity, and of the dissident movement known as KOR.

General Jaruzelski told the Sejm that martial law had put an end to the chaos created by Solidarity activities in late 1981. He pledged a tough stand against future attempts at what he termed subversion.

General Jaruzelski said the WRON, the military council that was set up to rule the country under martial law, was dissolved.

An amendment to the constitution approved Wednesday introduced the possibility that a state of emergency could be declared to counter internal threats.

General Jaruzelski said internal and external threats to the country remain, but he added: "Anarchy will never return to Poland. Organizers of counterrevolution should have no illusions of this."

The general closed with the words: "Hope is returning to Poland."

INSIDE

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■ A Soviet Peacekeeper, newly arrived in the United States, reflects on her freedom. Page 2.

■ A new tax increase, requested by President Reagan, will not be proposed soon, officials say. Page 3.

■ Peugeot, the big privately owned French carmaker, says it will attempt to cut back its work force by nearly 10 percent. Page 11.

■ The IMF financing bill is put on indefinite hold by the U.S. House. Page 11.

■ Frank Church, former Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, considers reports that the CIA was involved in an assassination plot in Nicaragua. Page 6.

WEEKEND

■ Jenny Bradley, a literary legend who was acquainted with virtually every author of international renown in her day, is remembered by Thomas Quinn Curtiss. Page 7W.

U.S. House Reaffirms MX Decision Although Reagan Coalition Erodes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, after a tense day of lobbying by the Reagan administration, has reaffirmed the decision to go ahead with production of the MX missile.

The administration, which two months ago won an easy House victory on the MX, saw its bipartisan coalition begin to erode Wednesday in the face of renewed skepticism about White House commitment to arms control.

The 220-207 House vote Wednesday left intact the funds to begin production of the intercontinental missiles, as well as \$2.3 billion for research and development of the MX and a single-warhead version, in the \$188-billion House 1984 defense authorization bill.

In the last analysis, President Ronald Reagan's 15-vote victory in the House was somewhat more comfortable than expected.

While the House considered other MX matters Thursday, the Senate voted, 55-41, against a motion to limit further debate on its own version of the defense bill and force Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to bring up his package of anti-MX amendments.

After winning 91 Democratic House votes in May for approval of

a basing mode and the start of flight testing for the multiple-warhead MX, the administration was able to hold only 73 Democratic votes Wednesday night to pay \$2.5 billion for procurement.

Reacting to intense lobbying by nuclear freeze advocates and their own feelings about lack of progress in arms control negotiations, 18 House Democrats, led by the majority leader, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, broke away from the administration's coalition on the MX.

Opponents of the MX see Wednesday's vote as a signal that the fight is far from over and, as the 1984 presidential campaign heats up, congressional Democrats are likely to push the administration even harder to show progress on an arms treaty.

The next crucial vote comes in September, when the House considers an appropriation bill to provide the actual dollars for the weapons.

The most important Democrat to part company with Mr. Reagan on the MX Wednesday was Mr. Wright.

"I have been inexorably forced to face the fact that there is no such thing as compromise unless the president writes out the compromise and hands it to you," Mr.

Wright said. "As far as the president is concerned, bipartisanship is a one-way street."

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, also defected despite a call Wednesday morning from Mr. Bush.

Representative Dan Glickman of Kansas, another Democrat who turned against the administration Wednesday despite calls from administration officials, said, "I think the president's intentions are good, but I don't feel that has trickled down to his advisers."

Representative Martin Frost, Democrat of Texas, who was wavering before he responded to a personal telephoned plea from Mr. Reagan and voted for the MX again Wednesday night, said he came away from a recent visit to the Soviet Union convinced that the Kremlin was prepared to negotiate seriously.

Mr. Reagan appointed a bipartisan Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by a retired air force general, Brent Scowcroft, which recommended the deployment of 100 MX missiles, but urged negotiations that would move both sides away from multiple warheads, the most threatening weapon in either arsenal.



Three Democrats who remained in the MX coalition confer. They are, from left, Samuel S. Stratton of New York, Norman D. Dicks of Washington and Les Aspin of Wisconsin.

Soviet Pentecostalist Reflects on Her New Life and Celebrity

WASHINGTON — Lyuba Vashchenko, 30, who spent five years of her life in the cramped basement of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, emerged from her quarters to find herself a celebrity.

"I have to say honestly, 'What freedom do I have?'" she said Tuesday after a week in Washington, press clippings crammed into a box taped shut. "I'm so busy, I had to get up at six and get in the car with curlers in my hair. So what freedom do I have?" She smiled. "No, it's just a joke. Today, I'm a

captive of correspondents, but soon I will rest."

Miss Vashchenko and three members of her family, along with two persons from the Chmykalov family, all members of the Pentecostal religion, took refuge in the embassy in 1978, refusing to leave until the Soviet government granted permission to leave the country.

"If it would last until the end of my life, I would sit there," she says now.

Learning English was part of how she kept herself going.

"From the very beginning, I had the Bible," she said. She also had the help of a Marine guard named Steve Holland. "He would read it in English and then I would read it. Then I would read it in Russian just so I would know the text."

Journalists, special-interest groups and members of Congress visited them and wrote and spoke about them.

Her sister Lidya, who was hospitalized after a hunger, was permitted to leave in April; the rest of the family was allowed to leave in late June.

Her family is seeking permanent residency in Israel. "It is a country my family always dreamed about."

she says. "Most of my brothers have biblical names. Abraham, John, Jacob."

Lyuba Vashchenko, however, wants to stay in the United States, get a job, go to college and law school.

Around now her swirls an array of well-wishers and emissaries of public-interest groups competing with each other for a piece of credit in this happy-ending epic tale. Privately, people speak of some who are hurt because they are not given due credit for their efforts and they speak of some who have been late to jump on the Lyuba Vashchenko bandwagon.

She speaks of them all with deference and warmth, noting to a visitor how she had recently tried to call an American woman, who had helped the Vashchenkos, to wish her a happy birthday. "I never forget birthdays," she said.

In the beginning U.S. Embassy officials tried to persuade the Pentecostals to leave their building in Moscow.



Lyuba Vashchenko

"They kind of understandably presented a problem for the embassy," said Leslie Powell, a staff aide to Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of

Michigan, who visited the family in 1979 with Senator David Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma. Mr. Levin introduced legislation, never passed, that would have made the family U.S. residents. "Originally it was forbidden to give them embassy food," Miss Powell said.

"They were given food by embassy people who stood in Russian food lines for it. The conditions were miserable to start with. They didn't have mail privileges and couldn't send mail out. At first, whenever they were interviewed, spring, summer, fall or winter, they had to go into an outdoor area to talk to journalists."

Miss Vashchenko acknowledged, "Sometimes it was not so nice and not so soft, but, please, I don't want to talk about that."

But sometimes there is a flicker of the agony of the ordeal. At Washington's National Airport, she was greeted by a reporter who visited her in Moscow a year and a half ago to write about the family's plight.

"I remember the last time we talked, I thought I wouldn't see you this quickly," he said to her.

"You think it is quickly?" she asked softly, her eyebrows raising slightly. "Maybe for you it is quickly."

Chmykalovs Arrive in St. Louis

Sixteen members of the Chmykalov family arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, Tuesday night greeted by a crowd of about 300, mostly members of Pentecostal churches there.

Most of the family group, which received permission last week to leave Russia, are expected to settle in the St. Louis area, although one young couple intended to move to the Los Angeles area.

As the Russians arrived, many in the crowd shouted "Amen!" as others sang the hymn "Hallelujah! He's a Prayer-Answering God," a religious song familiar to the Russians. Some of the American and Soviet Pentecostals embraced and many immigrants smiled shyly. Many had tears in their eyes.

WORLD BRIEFS

7 Held in Whaling Assault to Be Freed

MOSCOW (UPI)—Six Americans and a Canadian who were detained by Soviet soldiers while they filmed a whaling station on the Siberian coast will be released as soon as the paperwork can be completed, a U.S. spokesman said Thursday.

The seven, detained Monday, were part of a Greenpeace international environmental expedition seeking proof that the Russians were violating international whaling rules.

"The Foreign Ministry has said it is willing to release the seven environmentalists," the U.S. Embassy spokesman said. "They apparently will be allowed to depart on their own vessel. All that remains is for the specifics to be worked out."

U.K. Cuts State Spending £5 Billion

LONDON (AP)—Nigel Lawson, Britain's new chancellor of the exchequer, Thursday ordered a £5-billion (\$7.8-billion) cutback in state spending plans next year. It was the second crackdown by the Conservative government since its June 9 election victory.

Official sources said that Mr. Lawson, appointed chancellor in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's June 11 Cabinet reshuffle, ruled out an increase in the £126.4-billion (\$195-billion) expenditure planned for the fiscal year starting next April.

Two weeks ago Mr. Lawson announced a £1-billion cutback this year. He said then that spending was running significantly over the 1982-83 budget of £119.6 billion (\$186.5 billion).

UN Seen as Unchanging on Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (Reuters)—South Africa's top official in South-West Africa has said he did not expect the United Nations to be flexible in its policy on the territory, which also is known as Namibia.

The territorial administrator appointed by South Africa, Willie van Niekerk, said in an interview Wednesday that based on past UN performance, a major change in the policy was unlikely. The UN recognizes the South-West Africa People's Organization, known as SWAPO, as the sole authentic representative of the people of the territory and refuses to deal with internal political parties.

The leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dirk Mudge, whose internal government resigned in January, said in a separate interview that unless UN support was modified a visit being considered by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, was unlikely to achieve results.

Manila Is Delaying Aquino's Return

MANILA (AP)—Benigno Aquino, the exiled opposition leader, will not be permitted to return to the Philippines as he had planned next month because police have uncovered plots to kill him, the government said Thursday.

Pacifico A. Castro, the deputy foreign minister, said in a statement that the government would not issue the necessary travel documents for Mr. Aquino until the police determine that it is safe for him to return. Otherwise, Mr. Castro said, the government would be blamed if Mr. Aquino were harmed or killed.

A former senator and political rival of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Aquino has been living in self-exile in the United States for three years. He had been imprisoned for nearly eight years under martial law, accused of subversion and murder. In May 1980 Mr. Marcos ordered him released so he could have heart surgery in the United States. Mr. Aquino promised then he would return.

Rainstorms in China Moving North

BEIJING (Reuters)—The Huang Ho, or Yellow River, which swelled dangerously earlier this month, was becoming more threatening Thursday as storms approached, but the flooding danger in the Yangtze Valley receded as the rain moved north.

The New China News Agency said Thursday night that the rain, which has brought severe flooding to the Yangtze Valley, killing more than 100 people, was sweeping across a wide area of central and northwestern China.

It was expected to hit the upper reaches of the Huang Ho and the Hwai River valley and other areas north of the Yangtze, the agency added. Heavy rains since the beginning of the month have hit all seven Yangtze provinces, swelling the river above the record levels of 1954, when thousands were killed.

Pope Again Appeals for Girl's Release

ROME — Pope John Paul II issued a new plea Thursday for kidnappers to spare the life of a Vatican employee's daughter and to give up their "unfeasible" demand that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot the pope in May 1981, be released from prison.

The appeal for the life of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, came hours after a deadline of midnight Wednesday set by the kidnappers. There was no word on the girl's fate, but police stepped up their investigation, interviewing witnesses, checking cars near the Vatican and searching the Tiber River for clues.

"The Holy Father directs a deep-felt, pressing appeal to those responsible for the fate of the young girl," the pope said in a statement. He called on her abductors "to restore her unharmed to her loved ones without posing conditions they know to be unfeasible." It was the pontiff's fifth public appeal for the release of the girl, who has been missing since June 22.

For the Record

MADRID (Reuters)—The 35-nation conference on European security Thursday provisionally set Sept. 7-9 for a closing session by foreign ministers. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, are expected to attend.

VIENNA (AP)—Negotiators on Thursday broke off the 10-year Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks for the customary summer recess with few signs of progress toward the goal of reducing the number of opposing troops in Europe.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conservative economist, Rudolph G. Penner, 47, was appointed Thursday to a four-year term as director of the Congressional Budget Office. He will succeed Alice M. Rivlin, who has been director of the agency since it was created in 1975. The agency advises Congress on economic policy.

Reagan Contends Sandinists Are Block to Regional Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

broke with the revolutionary government, others are exiled members of the National Guard, which fought for Somoza. The guard was abolished by the Sandinists.

Mr. Reagan's reference to a "contract" with the OAS apparently was a reference to assurances given to the organization in June 1979 by Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, now the Nicaraguan foreign minister, that the Sandinists would hold elections at the earliest possible time, respect human rights and establish a mixed economy.

Following those assurances, given in a speech, the OAS voted to support the revolution and oppose the Somoza dictatorship, which collapsed one month later. The

CARD OF THANKS

Madame Léon Malsersdorf,
The families Kahane,
De Becker,
Arzi,
Goldman,
were very touched by the sympathy shown towards them
on the death of Monsieur
Léon Malsersdorf
and being unable to thank in person all those who were
present at the funeral or who expressed their condolences,
ask them to accept this herewith as an expression
of their gratitude.

Iraq Asserts U.S. Arms Prolong War With Iran

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK Times Service
BAGHDAD — Iraq's foreign minister says large quantities of U.S. weapons are "pouring" into Iran and prolonging the 34-month-long war between the two countries.

Tariq Aziz, the foreign minister and deputy prime minister, said Wednesday he was not accusing the Reagan administration of supplying the arms. But he said that shipments made directly or through neutral countries had been going on "for months and years" without interference from Washington.

He said any arms supplies "direct or indirect, official or unofficial" were likely to prolong the war. Speaking at a news conference that lasted more than two hours, Mr. Aziz said that although the United States "says it is interested in a peaceful solution of the conflict, we do not feel or see any effective moves by the administration."

Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, has frequently called on the United States and the Soviet Union to take steps in concert with the United Nations Security Council to end the war.

The foreign minister also defended his government for giving asylum to Abu Nidal, a Palestinian who was a founder of the Black September guerrilla movement. Mr. Nidal's continued residence in Iraq has been sharply criticized by members of the U.S. Congress.

But, he added, the issue should not "obstruct" relations between Iraq and the United States.

The foreign minister also pledged Iraq's support to the Palestine Liberation Organization as "the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" and said his government was opposed to interference in the PLO by Syria or any Arab country.

Israeli forces, he said, should withdraw completely from Lebanon and in this "the will of the American administration" would be decisive.

Mr. Aziz offered no hope for an early peace in the war with Iran, saying he saw a strong possibility that the war would continue for two or three years or even longer. He promised the Iraqis that their oil installations would suffer damage "every month from now on" from Iraqi attacks.

"We will use the Exocet," he said, referring to the French-made missile, "and we have used it before."

He refused to say whether the Exocet would be employed against the major Iranian oil installation at Kharg Island at the head of the Gulf.

Iraqi crews are training on French bombers that can be armed with Exocets. But the foreign minister conceded that in war it was a mistake to "depend on one kind of a weapon."

Iraq, he said, "expects to use all the elements of its power" against Iranian oil installations and other targets. He was equally blunt about the oil spills in the Gulf caused by earlier Iraqi air attacks.

If world public opinion is aroused by the oil spills, Mr. Aziz

said, "then it should support the neutralization of the Gulf as Iraq has proposed."

Turning to Iranian hopes for victory through military and economic attrition, Mr. Aziz found these baseless.

Three major Iranian attacks across Iraq's borders have failed even though Iraq is outnumbered 3-1 in population. Other attacks would be disasters, Mr. Aziz said.

Iraq's national income is less than it was before the war, he conceded, but the country is "capable of sustaining all its war activities" and "meeting all the basic requirements of military and civilian life."

Should the economy remain at its present level, he said, Iraq "will be able to continue the war for several years, if not forever."

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Gemayel Blames Syria in Bombings Of Beirut, Warns of Counterattack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon accused Syria on Thursday of responsibility for bombing attacks on Beirut and warned Damascus of the possibility of retaliation.

"I don't know when the Syrians will stop such kinds of terrorism," Mr. Gemayel said, alluding to the shelling of Beirut positions. "If they will not stop kind of action, those bombs, they

will return to Damascus," he said at a National Press Club breakfast.

Three artillery shells struck a predominantly Christian neighborhood of eastern Beirut Wednesday, killing 3 persons and wounding at least 20. A spokesman for the Christian Phalangist Party in Lebanon said Syrian forces were to blame and called on the Lebanese government to file a complaint with the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Gemayel spoke prior to a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. They were expected to discuss the deadlock in U.S. efforts to secure the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon.

Syria opposed the agreement that Mr. Shultz arranged between Beirut and Jerusalem for the withdrawal of Israeli troops, and has refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel expressed surprise at Syria's unwillingness to join in a withdrawal agreement. "With Syria, our time is wrong," he said. "Nothing in the course of these negotiations led us to believe that Syria's position would be so vehement" on the withdrawal question.

Mr. Gemayel also stepped up his criticism of the partial troop pull-out that Israel announced this week, saying it endangered both the peace process and the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement.

He charged again that Israel's withdrawal plan would result in "the de facto partition" of Lebanon.

In Beirut, a car filled with explosives was detonated at a Beirut hotel and beach resort Wednesday night, killing six persons and injuring 15, hospital officials and witnesses said Thursday.

The attack on the Summerland Hotel, owned by a Druze Moslem, took place 15 hours after the shelling of East Beirut. The shells came from Syrian-controlled mountains nearby.

Syria said Thursday that Israel's announcement that it will redeploy its troops in Lebanon is merely part of an Israeli military plan to keep military pressure on Damascus.

"Partial withdrawal proves the Israeli military master plan is to keep Damascus within range of its guns and Syrian positions under the scrutiny of its radars," Damascus radio said.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli cabinet gave unanimous approval Wednesday to the withdrawal plan, which calls for pulling Israeli troops from the Beirut suburbs and the Chuf Mountains and redeploying them on a new line in the south.

Soviet Satellite Is Launched

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched No. 1,483 in its Cosmos series of satellites Wednesday to study the "natural resources of the Earth," Tass reported Thursday.

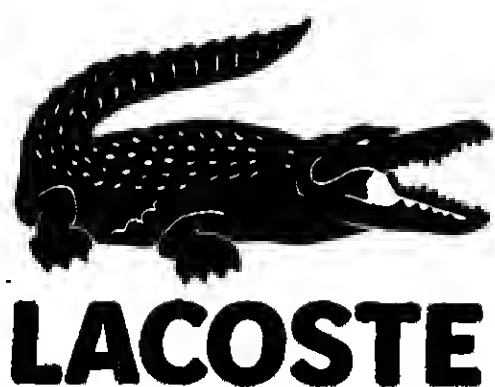
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Mauritian Elections Are Centering on Racial Issue

Leftist Descended From Colonizers Seeks Island's Traditionally Hindu-Held Prime Ministership

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — Paul Béranger, a charismatic politician described by his opponents as both a Marxist and a friend of big business, is testing whether a Mauritius descended from the early French colonizers can be elected prime minister.

Mr. Béranger, 38, is the focus of a divisive campaign for the parliamentary election Aug. 21 that revolves around the turbulent ethnic politics of this nation in the Indian Ocean with its tradition of fierce democratic politics.

Mauritius, a Western diplomat said, "is the damndest boiling cauldron of democracy you can see." Its population is more than half Hindu, but also includes Moslems, Creoles and Chinese; only 2 percent of Mauritians are whites of European de-

cent like Mr. Béranger, and they largely control the economy.

Last year Mr. Béranger's leftist Mauritius Militant Movement swept into office with a coalition partner and pledged itself to policies of socialism and nonalignment. The victors won all the seats in Parliament and ousted Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the octogenarian, pro-Western prime minister who had held power since the country gained independence from Britain in 1968.

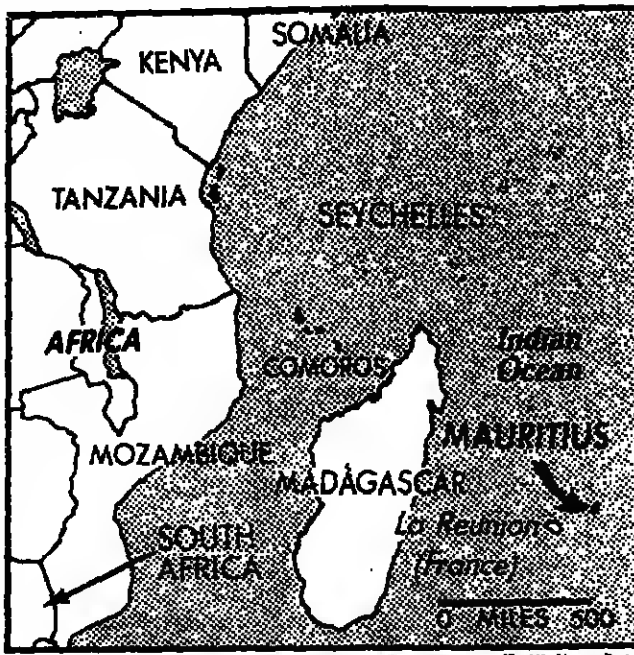
The movement abided by the tradition that the prime minister must be a Hindu, and Mr. Béranger put forward his ally Anandoo Jugnauth as prime minister. Mr. Béranger became finance minister.

It was expected that Mr. Jugnauth and Deputy Prime Minister Harish Boodhoo, leader of the coalition Mauritius Socialist Party and also a Hindu, would be figureheads carrying out Mr. Béranger's policies. But they had other ideas.

Political differences, along with the pressures of ethnicity and what his opponents call Mr. Béranger's dictatorial style, caused the coalition to disintegrate in nine months. Mr. Jugnauth and Mr. Boodhoo formed a new party and joined with two former enemies, Mr. Ramgoolam's Labor Party and the rightist Social Democrats, to run against Mr. Béranger after Mr. Jugnauth dissolved Parliament last month.

The campaign has brought the race issue into the open in the island of one million people.

"I am used to being the focus," said Mr. Béranger, who was born in Mauritius but broke into politics



The Washington Post

during the 1968 riots in Paris where he was a student. Back on the island, he organized a series of clipping strikes, leading Mr. Ramgoolam to declare a state of emergency in 1971 and imprison Mr. Béranger for a year.

Mr. Béranger since has sought to moderate his image. But in an interview, he showed that he still has a sharp tongue.

"Our problem," he said, "is that

the prime minister has no knowledge of economics and the deputy prime minister is a fool."

Despite Western fears, the landslide victory of Mr. Béranger's party last year resulted in little recognizable Marxism. "The MMM has never been a Marxist party," he said in the interview. But then he changed tack, saying, "We've always been clear-headed Marxists."

Mr. Boodhoo best summed up

the opposition to Mr. Béranger, saying, "He's neither a Marxist nor a capitalist. He's a Bérangerist."

Gaston Duval, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, which is the Creoles' power base, was straightforward about the race issue. "No matter how ambitious a white may be, in the political circumstances in Mauritius he must play second fiddle." He said Mr. Béranger had "alienated Hindus so much he's brought them together. They'd support anybody but Béranger."

The focus on Mr. Béranger's plans and personality seems to be hurting him, although he said he expects it will rebound in his favor before the elections.

Explaining his economic policies, Mr. Béranger noted that Mauritius has a public debt of about \$700 million and said, "Right now we are a colony of the IMF and the World Bank, and we'll remain so for a number of years until we get back our independence through sheer work."

Last fall in Washington, he negotiated a \$45-million loan from the World Bank and worked out a standby loan from the IMF for about \$60 million.

In return those agencies demanded measures that put heavy strains on the leftist government: increases in sales taxes, decreases in food subsidies and a reduction in



Paul Béranger

the export duty on sugar. The resulting uproar finally led to Mr. Béranger's resignation in March.

But businessmen liked what Mr. Béranger had done. One company

manager said Mr. Béranger had changed after coming to power, and rather than being dictatorial was simply someone who "wants to get things done."

India's Ban on Iran's Group Passports Threatens New Cordiality

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — When Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India offered a toast at an official dinner Tuesday in Tehran, he likened Indian-Iranian relations to an "intertwined carpet of extraordinary beauty and many patterns" and thapsodized about "fresher strands of song in our symphony."

Indeed, relations between the two sprawling, nonaligned nations appeared Tuesday to be headed toward unprecedented warmth. Mr. Rao and his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, had agreed on a new joint economic commission to diversify trade relations and reduce dependence on the superpowers, and Mr. Velayati said India was in an "outstanding position" to develop commerce within the Third World.

But by Thursday, the carpet appeared to have developed a wrinkle and the symphony a discordant

note, as the budding industry of Iranian tourist travel to India halted over a diplomatic obstacle.

The last group of Iranian tourists left India on Thursday before India banned group passports, the only kind under which Iranian tourists are allowed to leave their country.

When asked by telephone about the Indian ban on group passports, which takes effect Saturday, a spokesman for the Iranian Embassy said, "I can't answer that. It is a political question." Later, at the embassy, officials claimed not to know about the ban.

A spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry said the ban on group passports was issued because "standard international practice is to require individual passports."

When the Iranian regime "had its own problems and could not give documents," the spokesman said, India had agreed to make an exception, but only temporarily, for Iranian tourists.

The Iranian tourism boom in In-

dia began last May after the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini decreed India to be one of four countries to which Iranian tourists could travel. The others were Syria, Turkey and Pakistan. Groups have gone only to Syria and India, with the largest number coming here, according to an official of the Indian travel agency that arranged the trips.

Accompanied by officials of the Iranian Ministry of Islamic Guidance, the 1,800 tourists who have come to India since May concentrated on places associated with Islamic history.

Kashmir had been included in the itineraries, but was dropped by the Indian government because it was feared that the Iranians' presence in that predominantly Moslem state might inflame Hindu Moslem tensions during last month's volatile elections there, according to the Indian Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

The Iranians were allowed to

travel here under collective passports, held by the tour director, that covered 30 or more persons each. They usually traveled in groups of 140 to 200 a week. Each tourist was allowed to bring \$400 for expenses, but that, too, was deposited with the tour leader.

In one hotel, the Maurya Sheraton, scores of Iranians crowded the lobby last week, many of them women in floor-length garments with veils. The hotel was crowded with Iranians on Sunday night, when Iraqi National Day was being celebrated in the ballroom under a huge banner saluting "the brave soldiers of the Iraqi Army."

Meanwhile, the bilateral talks are continuing in Tehran. India, which has imports of \$1.3 billion a year from Iran, most of it oil, is seeking to increase its \$120 million in exports to Iran. But neither Indian nor Iranian officials could say Thursday whether tourism would contribute to an improvement in the trade balance.

He said 40 percent of the tourists were married couples. Mr. Naqshband denied reports that some Iranian tourists had dropped out from sight during the trip, and he said they were not followed or watched closely by their tour directors.

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Cambodia Declares Its Willingness To Forgo a Role in ASEAN Talks

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin says it would not insist on taking part in talks with noncommunist Southeast Asian countries aimed at bringing about a political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

A statement issued Wednesday at the end of a two-day meeting of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in Phnom Penh said that as a gesture of good will, the Phnom Penh government, which was installed by Vietnam after its December 1978 invasion, would not insist on being represented.

The three countries renewed their call for a dialogue with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as a first step toward a settlement of the four-year-old dis-

pute. The ASEAN members are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The statement published by the Vietnam News Agency and monitored in Bangkok, said the Heng Samrin government would not let the question of its participation impede the opening of a dialogue.

ASEAN and a majority of United Nations members do not recognize the Heng Samrin government.

Cambodia's UN seat is held by a coalition of anti-Vietnamese guerrillas led by the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The coalition took over the legal mantle of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge government that Vietnam deposed.

This coalition is actively supported by the ASEAN countries, and its guerrilla followers are main-

ly based on the Thai-Cambodian border.

The Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh is recognized only by Soviet countries and India. The Indochinese countries reaffirmed that any talks between them and ASEAN must be without preconditions.

Diplomats in Bangkok regarded this as an official rejection of Thailand's proposal, endorsed by its allies last month, that Vietnam should withdraw its troops in Cambodia 30 kilometers (18.5 miles) from the Thai border as a gesture toward initial talks.

Insurgents Said to Look to Laos

Communist guerrillas in north-east Thailand, weakened by dwindling Chinese support and recent mass defections of their supporters to the government, have started to look to neighboring Laos and Cambodia for aid, Thai military sources in Bangkok said Thursday.

An army spokesman said, meanwhile, that the strength of the Communist Party of Thailand, traditionally pro-Chinese, had plummeted to about 380 fighters compared with 7,000 six years ago.

2 Areas in China Open for Travel

Reuters

BEIJING — China has opened to foreigners two of its most inaccessible provinces, Qinghai in Central Asia and Ningxia in the northwest, the People's Daily said Thursday.

The official newspaper named 11 newly opened areas, including the industrial centers of Nantong, Huizhou and Jiaxing near Shanghai and Weifang in the northern province of Shandong.

F.E. Willis Is Dead; Was Career Envoy

REUTERS

REDLANDS, California — Frances E. Willis, 84, who in 1953 was named ambassador to Switzerland and became the first woman to receive the title of career ambassador in the U.S. Foreign Service, died Wednesday at her home after a stroke.

Miss Willis, who never married, became ambassador to Norway in 1957 and, four years later, ambassador to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Her diplomatic career covered the 37 years from 1927 to 1964. She also served in the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

She was not the first American woman to serve as an ambassador, being preceded by Clare Boothe Luce in Italy and Eugenie Anderson in Denmark. But neither of them was a career foreign service officer. Perle Mesta was minister to Luxembourg from 1949 to 1953.

Other deaths
Luther Farless, 59, a brain cancer victim who was denied benefits and told by Social Security officials to return to work seven months ago, Monday in Woodbury, Tennessee. The decision on aid was reversed after news accounts of his plight.

Marcello D'Alessandro, 50, Italy's ambassador to Uruguay since March 1981, at his home in Rome.

Smaller Parties Appear Undercut By Egyptian Law

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The Egyptian parliament has passed an election law that appears to make the ruling National Democratic Party the only party with a realistic hope of winning any seats in parliamentary elections in June.

Deputies from other parties unanimously opposed the bill.

The law, passed at the end of bitter debate, will require parties to receive a minimum of 8 percent of the vote to be represented in parliament. The National Democratic Party of President Hosni Mubarak controls more than 90 percent of the 392 seats in the lower house.

Three opposition parties, which together hold barely 3 percent of the seats in parliament, agreed to boycott the upcoming elections to protest the new rules. The rules will also prevent political figures from the dissolved Wafd Party from running as independents. Of the parties planning the boycott, the Socialist Labor Party has 10 seats, the Liberal Socialist Party has 3 and the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Party is not represented.

Helmi Mousa, vice president of the Socialist Labor Party, said he feared that the minimum requirement may be a ploy for keeping the opposition out of parliament in future elections.

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Congress and the IMF

There are three compelling reasons for Congress to vote an \$8.4-billion increase in America's contribution to the IMF:

(1) It will help developing countries whose debts are dragging them down.

(2) It will strengthen the international financial system, shaken by the debt crisis.

(3) It will help the United States. Some 40 percent of American exports are bought by the developing countries. The increase would help bolster their economies and thus their ability to buy. And it would relieve the particular burden that the debt crisis puts on this country as the world's financial leader.

Quick action is called for. Even if other countries also increase their contributions accordingly, the fund will not be able to cover all the demands that are being made on its resources. And until the United States puts up its share, the other countries will hold back.

Despite the urgency, the IMF bill has become a hostage. Its sponsors span the political spectrum from people who want to punish overextended private banks to people who want to punish South Africa. All are trying to work their causes into the bill.

The Democratic-controlled House wants to use it as leverage for Republican support for housing and other social legislation. The Republican Senate has loaded the bill with restrictive amendments of mixed merit; most would impose stiffer regulation on banks' foreign lending, some warranted and some not, but the bill also includes totally inappropriate

protection for domestic mining companies. The House is on the verge of voting on a much more restrictive version.

All this maneuvering has slowed the legislation—indeed, has endangered the functioning of the IMF just when it is most needed. Member countries borrow from it when they lack foreign exchange earnings to cover imports and foreign debt. The IMF gives the aid only if the country takes steps—which are often politically unpopular—to get its accounts back in balance and its economy back in shape. Even the United States has borrowed, but now the borrowers are Third World countries devastated by the collapse of commodity prices and the rise in interest on their debt.

The important thing is not to fight over details of the House bill but to get it moving—getting approval first and then working to remove bad features in the House-Senate conference. Mastering a House majority will not be easy. There is still a large isolationist group, particularly among Republicans, who tend to oppose multilateral agencies.

Beyond those sentiments, members of both parties are concerned about the appearance of voting \$8.4 billion to bail out foreigners and banks while domestic social programs are cut back. This political point is hard to refute with rational argument, but there is one. Not shoring up the IMF could cost far more in direct aid for stricken countries and weakened banks than passing a responsible bill now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

That Immigration Bill

The Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill, which has been passed twice by the Senate, is at a critical stage in the House. Five committees have considered the bill and four have issued reports. Predictably, the interests represented on those committees vary greatly. Agriculture wants to ensure the availability of foreign workers to harvest crops. Education and Labor has a primary concern for preserving the jobs of Americans. Next it was up to the Rules Committee to devise an orderly method for dealing with these diverse interests, organizing a plan for floor votes on all important issues and averting the kind of nit-picking that killed the bill in the House last year.

There are fewer than half a dozen major areas of disagreement on this bill, with two or three alternatives proposed in each case. The most important is employer sanctions, for unless these are preserved and made effective the main purpose of the bill will be destroyed. Disputes over record-keeping, penalties and potential discrimination can be settled with a few votes. Similarly, the date of the proposed amnesty for illegal aliens already in the country is easily determined. The question of foreign agricultural workers is a hot one, but the

choices are clear-cut, the interest groups backing each alternative easily identified. Finally, in the category of major disagreements is the question of whether an overall ceiling on legal immigration should be imposed, as the Senate-passed bill requires. A single roll call can settle that straightforward matter.

It would not be difficult for the Rules Committee to send the bill to the floor with either a time limit or a plan limiting amendments to these major areas. Immigration reform is badly needed and has been exhaustively studied in the executive and legislative branches and by a blue-ribbon select commission. Good momentum was achieved earlier this year when the Senate passed a bill, 76-18. All relevant House committees have had an opportunity to review the bill and to propose amendments. If it is delayed through the summer, that momentum begins to erode. As election year approaches, action on this politically sensitive question becomes less likely. It is time for the House Democratic leadership to get the bill to the floor, and it is possible to do so under conditions that will allow debate and orderly decision without either chaos or stalemate.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

London on Central America

We agree entirely with the Reagan administration's aim to counter Soviet-backed Cuban subversion. But it can be questioned whether "showing the flag" with a powerful naval force cruising up and down off the Nicaraguan coast will be much use. The only way to stop arms getting into the region from Cuba would be to impose an all-out blockade. This the administration says it does not intend to do.

No one should belittle the Reagan administration's efforts to grapple with what is a very real problem in Central America. Mr. Reagan is entirely right in pointing out that the emphasis must be on economic and social progress, not on a purely military solution. But without a military counter to attempted Communist takeovers, as is happening in El Salvador, nothing else will be possible.

—The Daily Telegraph

The small wars of Central America are swiftly developing into a conflagration of major proportions — and the United States administration, by its every action, seems intent on heaping more fuel on the flames. This week's decision to send a battle fleet down the Pacific coast from California to patrol the waters off Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, coupled with an earlier scheme to establish a large American military base at Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic shores of Honduras, is a further frightening indication that the United States is still toying with apocalyptic military solutions.

The challenge to the United States, the challenge that should (but will not) be examined by the Kissinger commission on Central America, is not one posed by Cuban or Soviet subversion. It is a question asked of the United States itself: How can it learn to live in peace in its own hemisphere with people who are waking up to the fact that their condition of oppres-

sion — for which the United States bears some historic and present responsibility — is not forever immutable? The United States can adapt to change, or seek to resist it. It cannot — even with the Marines — prevent it.

—The Guardian

The crisis of Central America in the eyes of President Reagan's administration is not a crisis which springs from the squabbles and instabilities of four or five small countries in the Central American isthmus. It is where that crisis might lead which troubles the administration. It is the specter of a Castro Mexico.

One does not have to agree entirely with the administration's assumption that Mexico is bound to be destabilized by revolutionary successes in Nicaragua and possibly El Salvador to see that, should that occur, it would present a major strategic nightmare for the United States. It may seem a distant threat to Europeans. They may argue that President Reagan is guilty of the simplest form of geopolitics. However they should not forget that half the supplies destined for NATO in an emergency would originate from ports in the Mexican Gulf, and that, as the Panama Canal emergency almost showed, when the interests of hemisphere and the interests of Atlantic allies converge for attention in Washington, the hemisphere may have the advantage.

—The Times

Is America Splitting Again?

Still torn from the divisive days of the Vietnam war, the United States seems in some danger of once again splitting into two and then into fragments. Its government and people are arguing over whether there is a communist threat to Central America. Those who agree that there is are arguing over its source and over what Washington should do about it.

—The Bangkok Post

Monroe Doctrine or Brezhnev Doctrine?

By Don Ritter

The writer is a Republican representative from Pennsylvania. He speaks Spanish and Russian and has traveled widely in Latin America and lived for a year in the Soviet Union.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives will soon consider a bill amending the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal 1983 to cut off funds for covert and overt support for the contra, or counterrevolutionaries, fighting against the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. This vote will be one of the most important in this Congress, and it goes the wrong way if it could legitimize the "Brezhnev doctrine" in the Western Hemisphere.

The policy commonly known as the Brezhnev doctrine means that the Soviet Union is prepared to do whatever is necessary to keep its

satellite states from leaving the family. On its own borders, whether it is Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland or Afghanistan, the Soviet Union holds most of the cards. But enforcing the Brezhnev doctrine in Africa or Latin America presents them with other problems.

In the Western Hemisphere the United States has the home-court advantage. One would think that the Monroe doctrine — outlined by

President James Monroe in a speech to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823 — would hold sway. The United States, according to the Monroe doctrine, would prevent the European powers of the time — including, ironically, Russia — from imposing their tyranny on the newly independent and still weak Latin American countries.

The Monroe doctrine served as the cornerstone of U.S. relations with powerful European adversaries in Latin America for nearly a century and a half. But today the Soviet Union, by its actions in Cuba and through Cuba in Central and South America, is challenging that historic U.S. guarantee to protect the nations of the Western Hemisphere against European interference "for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in

any other manner their destiny."

The essence of the Brezhnev doctrine is to prohibit nations in the Soviet sphere of influence from escaping superpower domination. The essence of the Monroe doctrine is to prevent superpowers from subjugating less powerful countries. The differences between the two are central to the way the United States approaches the most critical part of Central America today, Nicaragua.

Recent decisions by the Democratic-controlled House Select Committee on Intelligence and House Foreign Affairs Committee endorsed legislative language known as the Boland-Zablocki bill. This has remarkable implications.

Boland-Zablocki supports the Brezhnev doctrine, turning history upside down. By cutting off covert

and overt support to those fighting the Cuban-Soviet sister regime in Nicaragua, it makes the United States the enforcer of the Brezhnev doctrine. The United States, not the Soviets, would be the ultimate constraint on those fighting for greater freedom for Nicaragua.

"Socialist" Nicaragua is the arms depot, the nerve center, the training ground for the Soviet-Cuban-backed "revolution without frontiers," to quote the Sandinista leadership. If Boland-Zablocki becomes law it is the United States that will prevent Nicaragua from reverting from Soviet-style socialism.

If the bill becomes law, North Americans will be the chief carriers of Brezhnev's legacy in the Western Hemisphere as his heirs move closer and closer to East-Europeanizing the southern U.S. border. While North Americans of another era could take pride in making the world safe for democracy, a newer breed could claim credit for making the new world safe for communism.

The New York Times

Too Much Becomes Believable

By Frank Church

The writer, a former Democratic senator from Idaho who chaired the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, now practices international law.

WASHINGTON — Did the CIA conspire to murder the foreign minister of Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann? Was there a plot to kill him, slowly and untraceably, with poisoned brandy?

Yes, contends Lenín Cerna, Nicaragua's state security chief, at an elaborately orchestrated press conference in Managua, where such paraphernalia as code books, wooden-idol bookends with secret compartments, and a bottle of lethally laced liquor were exhibited in evidence. The poison, it was alleged, would have caused Mr. D'Escoto to lose his hair and eyebrows, possibly before he died.

"Clearly preposterous," said U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quaintanilla. He refused to dignify the accusation with a protracted denial. Who could believe such a bizarre story?

Well, to begin with, nearly everyone in Nicaragua, in all likelihood. And most of the people south of the U.S. border. They are apt to believe any murder charge laid on the United States, however clumsy or contrived. The United States has earned a reputation as a country that will use such methods even against small, weak neighbors.

It is the cross the United States bears for the CIA's past involvement in plots to assassinate Latin leaders. From 1960 to 1965 the CIA instigated at least eight plots to murder Fidel Castro, one of which progressed to the point where the United States sent poison pills to Cuba



and dispatched underworld figures to commit the crime. The assassination devices that the United States considered using ran the gamut from high-powered rifles to poisoned pills, pens and cigars, deadly bacterial powders and even a contaminated diving suit.

Those CIA conspiracies — once described by President Johnson as "Murder Inc." — extended beyond Cuba. In April 1961 the agency placed cartriges in the hands of dissidents in the Dominican Republic, knowing they intended to kill Rafael Trujillo, the right-wing dictator. At least one of the weapons was in the possession of the assassins when Trujillo was gunned down.

Nine years later the CIA went at it again in Chile. This time the victim was General René Schneider, commander of the Chilean army, a constitutionalist who opposed a U.S.-fomented military overthrow of the elected government. In this

case the agency delivered three sub-machine guns and ammunition to Chilean officers who were preparing to kidnap the general. It was thus established that the CIA intended to facilitate his forcible removal. In the event, General Schneider was killed by another group of abductors as he drew his handgun in self-defense.

Of course, those misdeeds, which so plainly contradicted professed U.S. principles, were perpetrated under deep cover. But no secret can be kept for long in a free society. It was only a question of time before a tenacious press would uncover and disclose the sordid facts.

The political price that the United States pays is heavy indeed. It is measured by the credibility that the latest self-serving Nicaraguan charges will have throughout Latin America, by the extent to which Third World countries have come to regard the United States as an im-

pert power, and by the skepticism with which so many U.S. citizens view the pronouncements of their own government.

Because the Reagan administration has brought back the old obsessions of the Cold War, and because covert action is again being touted as a tough, realistic necessity, Americans should remind themselves that this antisemitic term is a semantic disguise for unacknowledged proxy wars, murder, blackmail, bribery, the spreading of lies and any other dirty trick deemed useful in serving U.S. interests.

In the dark alleys of covert action, where the CIA eagerly adopts the tactics of the KGB, the United States seems determined to fulfill the prophecy of George Washington Williams, the theologian who once warned, "Be cautious when you choose your enemy, for you will grow more like him."

Los Angeles Times

A Begin Soliloquy, Courtesy of a Sympathizer

By William Safire

WHAT A relief I just didn't have it in me to sleep all the way to Washington this summer. Listening to all the complaints from the American Jews, racing around, facing the only press in the world as nasty as ours — who needs it?

Now, to prove that I'm not dead yet, I'll have to prove around in the Knesset. And to show I'm not in a deep depression and unable to function, I'll have to smile more.

The truth is, as I told Reagan on the phone, I'm just not 100 percent. There's no secret. When I called the U.S. ambassador, Sam Whittam, to come to my office last week, he asked who else from my cabinet would be there. I had to say, "The prime minister not enough."

So instead of going to Washington and listening to all the arguments about why we should take casualties policing the affairs of Lebanon, the Lebanese are afraid to police and the Americans don't want to police. I decided to pull away from around Beirut and build a time along the Beirut that will stop infiltrators.

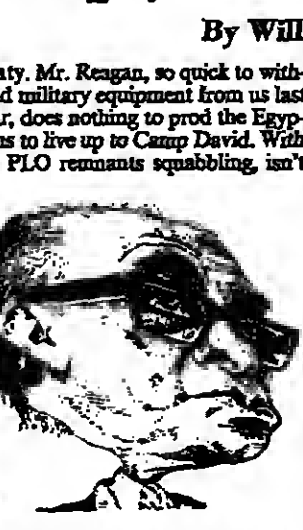
That was not the decision of a man too sick or depressed to function. It reminds me of the time I came out of the hospital — on my last legs, everybody said — and promptly answered the Golan. Or when I moped around for months and then gave the order to take out the Iraqi reactor.

I know how to get the Syrians out of Lebanon. Not Gensady's way, by begging, and not Habib's way, by issuing a timetable for Israeli withdrawal, because Assad sees that as weakness. The only way to get Syria to leave Lebanon is to make the consequences for staying unpleasant.

Assad does not want Israeli electronic surveillance on top of Mount Banik. He does not want artillery permanently within range of Damascus. Only when he sees we are serious about staying there, without our public opinion worrying about casualties, will he make a deal to get us out of Lebanon by getting out himself.

We call his bluff. By showing that Israel is ready for partition — which would be militarily troubling to Syria — Israel helps Lebanon avoid partition. We provide the necessary consequences, because we have learned that Arab leaders do only what they must, not what they should.

Look at Egypt: After I uprooted our settlers to give back every inch of Sinai, the Egyptian press still pours out anti-Semitic hatred. Egypt's ambassador has been withdrawn, in violation of our treaty, despite our agreement to leave Lebanon, which was Egypt's excuse for violating the



this time to start autonomy talks with Palestinians in Judea and Samaria? Of course — but the Arab leaders want a festering issue, not a good life for the Palestinians.

So yes, I'm depressed, and I show

ing a politician, but if I like him and the Americans like him, he must be quite a politician.

But why run the risk of elections? I remember what Sadat said at Camp David, when I twisted him about democracy in his country: "Democracy is not the problem — elections are the problem." If Yitzhak Rabin gets the Labor nomination away from Peres, Rabin might become prime minister. That wouldn't be a tragedy, but the country would be better off with the Likud. It's taking a big chance.

So I may have to stay a while, much as I would like to write my history of the Yigal. I'll have to snap out of this terrible feeling, though, if I can; the opposition can make too much out of a psychologically unfit prime minister. Besides, the country needs a leader who can be 100 percent all the time. If I can't be, I ought to step down, and leave the decision on succession to the people.

That's it. I'll make another comeback, mentally, politically. If I see I can't, I'll quit like de Gaulle.

The New York Times

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The New York Times

Rickover Remembers The Maine

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Under at least half a dozen presidents, Admiral Hyman Rickover was a pale force. A man of terrible temper and of single-minded dedication, he was the creator of the nuclear navy.

In their first encounter, Rickover asked junior officer Jimmy Carter how he did at the Naval Academy. Proudly, Carter said he had finished 29th. "Did you do your best?" Rickover demanded. "Not always," Carter replied, to which Rickover snapped back: "Why not?" Whence the title of Carter's campaign autobiography, "Why Not the Best?"

The admiral's reputation having thus preceded him, I was braced when he called the other day to deliver a brisk critique on a recent reference of mine (in "Remember the Maine, Certainly," 1/17, July 7) to the blowing up of the U.S. battleship Maine. Ronald Reagan had cited the 1898 incident as reason for presidents never to forego the possibility of sending U.S. troops to war, and that struck me as a god-awful analogy.

The admiral had missed my point, but he did add considerably to my knowledge of the story of the Maine. He powerfully reinforced, as well, the case that Ronald Reagan's grasp of history's great moments is thin. He also gave evidence that, at age 83, the gale has lost none of its force.

Had I not, he asked, read his definitive study, published in 1976 by the Naval History Division of the Navy Department, entitled "How the Battleship Maine Was Destroyed"? I had not. Was I not aware that he had proved conclusively that it could not have been an external explosion (suggesting the work of Spanish saboteurs) as had been concluded by a court of inquiry at the time? It had to have been "internal" (suggesting an accident). I didn't know that.

And so it went. "What did they teach you in high school?" I was developing a deep sympathy for Jimmy Carter. "You're the guy that — ed it up," the admiral almost shouted, "and it's up to you to un— it."

Minutes later he was back on the phone, reading from the final passage of his 1976 report: "With the vastness of our government and the difficulty of controlling it, we must make sure that those in 'high places' do not, without most careful consideration of the consequences, exert our prestige and might. Such uses of our power may result in serious international actions at great cost in lives and money — injurious to the interests and standing of the United States."

Precisely my point. When President Reagan says casually, "You know, they blew up the Maine" in justification of the use of American military force, he is overlooking the fact that even as Teddy Roosevelt was exploiting the Maine to whip America into war with Spain, there was no evidence of just how the Maine was blown up.

Admiral Rickover, to the contrary, there is still no evidence. Appendix A of his report convincingly makes the case against an "external" source exploding inward, as with a mine. As for internal sources, the report leans toward the theory of a coal bunker fire, but does not exclude "crew sabotage, a small arms accident, a bomb planted by a visitor" — which is thus not to exclude a Spanish visitor.

But the report is relevant whether we are talking about the Maine, or the "battleship" in the Gulf of Tonkin that triggered the first bombing of North Vietnam, or the extreme vulnerability of an expanding U.S. presence in Central America to terrorist reprisals of uncertain origin.

As for Ronald Reagan's reading of the lesson of the Maine, I recommend the penultimate paragraph of Admiral Rickover's seven-year-old report: "In the modern technological age, the battle cry 'Remember the Maine' should have a special meaning for us. With almost instantaneous communications of unprecedented power, we can no longer approach technical problems with the casualness and confidence held by Americans in 1898. The Maine should impress us that technical problems must be examined by competent and qualified people, and that the results of their investigation must be fully and fairly presented to their fellow citizens."

I hope that we — s it.

The Washington Post

FROM OUR JULY 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Japanese Worry China

SHANGHAI — The reinstatement of the Katsura Ministry in Tokyo has alarmed Peking statesmen on account of the intensely jingoistic views of the Premier, who is a veritable incarnation of the war spirit which precipitated the conflict with Russia. This feeling of alarm is intensified by the change for the worse in the relations of the Chinese with Japanese officials at Mukden, where a violent conflict has arisen over the Yalu forestry question, the Japanese having preferred impossible claims and having openly threatened the Chinese delegates when the latter refused to entertain them. The dispute was terminated by the abrupt withdrawal of the Japanese delegate.

1933: Roosevelt's Code for Labor

WASHINGTON — In the midst of a crisis that has sent prices tumbling, President Roosevelt called upon the nation to adopt a blanket code for all industry to increase purchasing power. In launching the greatest program for control of wages and working hours undertaken by any nation in the world, the President declared: "This plan depends solely on united action by all employers. For this reason I ask you as an employer to do your part in signing." The program forbids employment of any person under 16 years of age, limits the white-collar week to 40 hours, and the factory week to 35 hours, and provides \$15 as the weekly white-collar minimum.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Death Squads in Java

In response to "Killings in Java" (Letters, July 18):

Your correspondent from Jogjakarta is quite right: The world press has said little of the killings carried out by army death squads in Indonesia. My efforts to raise the issue in the British press have been unsuccessful.

I differ from your Jogjakarta correspondent in one respect. My reading of the Indonesian press reports is that the armed forces commander, General Bennis Mardani, did acknowledge that his troops were responsible, since he frankly stated that security forces are engaged in the current nationwide campaign "to combat crime." If the armed forces chief acknowledges such a thing and goes on to admit, as he did, that more than 300 people are known to have died as a result of these operations — adding, mind you, that the actual figures are certainly much higher because they would include corpses not taken to the hospital for autopsy — is that not a grave matter worthy of reporting?

One needs also to examine the possible motives for these security operations. In a recent interview, the chairman of the Indonesian Legal Aid Institute, Mr. Buryang Nasution, saw them as being part of "a series of actions by the authorities who think

they can do what they like even if it goes against the principles of law as long as it is done for the sake of preserving their authority . . . They want to show that they have the right to take people's lives if these people are regarded as a threat, or as something that undermines their authority." And he added that "it is only a question of time before they decide to pick on political opponents or anyone they dislike."

Killing "criminals" can well be the first stage in the death squad operations, a way of testing reactions. CARMEL BUDIARDJO, London.

Awaiting the Real News

Regarding "Living in Thrall to the Bomb" (JHT, July 4) by novelist E.L. Doctorow:

Mr. Doctorow's essay is extremely good, but I would suggest that the weak response of the American public to the intervention in El Salvador is not caused merely by too many years of U.S.-sponsored outrages. The press is largely responsible.

The vast majority of the public responds to what the daily paper presents as important. This leads to odd distortions in public interest. Example: Some 680 people succumb to the

AIDS infection, there is much publicity and the disease is compared to the medieval plague and declared to be "our number one health priority." But tobacco-related illnesses kill perhaps as many every week, and this is accepted as a fact of life.

Day after day, peasants in El Salvador are killed with bullets made in the United States. Day after day your front page is dominated by George Shultz and filled with his lifeless and predictable pronouncements. This can only stifle the public mind and obfuscate the flesh-and-blood reality.

If we are somehow to dismantle the "Bomb Culture" that Mr. Doctorow so wisely indicates, we must get beyond the doublethink drizzle of the daily paper. Please, then, less Shultz & Co. and more real news.

EARL GOULD, Fourgon, France.

Palestinians Ignored

Since 1948 wars in the Middle East have been fought by the Arabs for domestic political reasons. At no time has any Arab state wanted an independent Palestinian State.

Before 1967, when Jordan occupied the West Bank, its government could have ceded the territory to a Palestinian government. After the

1967 war Levi Eshkol offered to return the territories in exchange for peace, but the Arabs refused.

Today the total disregard of Palestinian aspirations is blatant. With the destruction and dispersal of the military arm of the PLO by Israel and the further weakening of the organization in the Bekaa Valley by Syria, Yasser Arafat's political strength has been gravely damaged. Any possibility of a compromise on the basis of the Reagan plan has disappeared. It seems obvious that there is a de facto agreement between Syria and Israel for the partition of Lebanon in exchange for a free hand for settlement in Judea and Samaria.

NORMAN ADES, Geneva.

Thatcher and Ireland

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher kept doggedly to her charterd course for her first four years in office and achieved her goal of bringing down inflation regardless of cost. Suppose she now turned her attention to resolving the Irish question?

Mrs. Thatcher has shown by her single-minded perseverance that she has one essential ingredient needed for solving this old problem. FINBARR SLATTERY, Killybegs, Ireland.

July 22, 1983

Page TW

A.L. Rowse and the Rewriting of Shakespeare

LONDON — Shakespeare has gone through a lot and survived. "King Lear" was played with a happy ending for nearly 200 years and, quite recently, an English repertory company, finding its leading man delayed in a pub, played "Hamlet" without the prince and reported it much improved.

A.L. Rowse, the eagerly controversial Eliza-

MARY BLUME

bethan historian and emeritus fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has just completed a huge Shakespeare project: He has rewritten the plays for an American publisher. The new edition will be out toward the year's end.

Rowse is a sprightly workaholic in his 80th year who has written more books than he can remember. He doesn't like to call the Shakespeare project a rewrite. "I'm really very conservative," he said over tea and toasted buns in his club, the Athenaeum. "What I've done is remove the superfluous difficulties."

"It all started with my learning from Dick Cavett on television that an awful lot of young people in American schools and colleges are really going off Shakespeare because they can't take the archaic language."

Rowse has appeared a lot on "The Dick Cavett Show." He has also done Johnny Carson, although he likes it less. "I sort of like talking alone," he explained.

He is one of a handful of British historians who are media personalities. (In the United States, former government officials and diet experts hog the airwaves, while in France it is doctors who write books and hype them on TV.) In Britain, often because of the interest of the late Lord Beaverbrook and because of such TV programs as "The Brains Trust," some historians have become household names. Rowse eats it up; a colleague, Hugh Trevor-Roper, probably wishes now that he had never seen a flashbulb.

"I said to the Daily Mail, 'He always has been like that—he rushes in where angels fear to tread.' Rowse says of Trevor-Roper's hasty acceptance of the forged Hitler diaries, 'I made fun of it a bit and said how silly it was of Roper to come out with it, I stake my reputation on it being authentic,' as if he were staking his virginity at the age of 70. Silly."

Rowse's voice sweeps and soars with indignation or delight. He is an accomplished character: confident, cunning, agreeably belligerent, undeflectable. He does not consider himself the greatest textual scholar of Shakespeare but the unimpeachable authority on Shakespeare's

life and times, which is perhaps better. And so he has undertaken to modernize the Bard.

"Remember this, this is the point you must make," he says, headlessly sipping his tea. "Shakespeare is our greatest contribution to world culture. When I say 'our,' I mean you as well as me — our language is our country nowadays. It was a Russian who said that. Well, we want to make him accessible."

"Why not get rid of superfluous difficulties? We, all of us nowadays, use modern spelling and modern punctuation. Well, why not leave out words we don't know the meaning of, words like 'coynstrel'?"

Coynstrel, Rowse explains, means rascal and so he has used rascal because the scansion is the same.

"Or you can take out the subjunctives, you see. We hardly use the subjunctive. I don't say 'If it be'; I say 'If it is.' Don't you? Elizabethan grammar isn't grammar today. 'Nor shall you think that neither' — double negative. This is much worse than before — double comparative."

"He spoke it. Why not he spoke it? He wrote it. Why not he wrote it? Why not get rid of those and thees and thines and haths and doths? 'Th' is almost impossible for foreigners to say. And some words have different meanings today. 'Presently' meant immediately to Shakespeare, not in a while."

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," with its dialects and colloquialisms, caused Rowse the most problems. In Hamlet's soliloquy "To be or not to be," only the words "quietus," which means acquittance, and "fardels," or burdens, were replaced. Rowse says there is talk of Edward Albee's directing his "Macbeth" in Virginia for Shakespeare's next birthday.

"All previous scholars have made a mess of Shakespeare's life," Rowse states. "You need the combination of historical with literary and, above all, poetic perception. You really need an Elizabethan historian-poet. And how many of those are there? I'm not in favor of false modesty. There's only one."

Rowse's books range, in addition to his Elizabethan studies, from "Three Cornish Cats" (he is a Cornishman and very proud about it) to "Homosexuals in History." Shakespeare, he says, was definitely not homosexual: "All the poor professors got it wrong, he was a highly sexed hetero." He has also published a lot of poetry, which he says betrays all the secrets of his inner life. It has failed to attract wide attention.

"I know I'm a much better poet than my old friend Stephen Spender. I'm not such a good poet as my old friend Eliot, but I'm a better poet than Stephen. I'm not such a good poet as

Louis MacNeice or probably Robert Lowell, though I do think Robert Lowell's later poetry went off the rails. I know him, you know."

For a man who considers himself unsociable, Rowse has known everyone from Agatha Christie to Chester Nimitz, from Winston Churchill to Edmund Wilson, whom he dismisses as a superficial socialist, to W.H. Auden. ("He was a gentleman, Wystan was, but he was so unappealing, so dirty and unwashed"). His latest book is dedicated to Jacqueline Onassis. "She's really a good woman, you know. Onassis complained that she was always reading instead of, I suppose, other things. I really don't think Jackie is a bit sexy. She's very well read. She reads and reads."

Another big reader is Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of Defense, who gave a Rowse book to Ronald Reagan. "Reagan wrote me that the only Shakespeare role he played was Peruchio, which he finds of great use in dealing with Congress. Awfully good, don't you think?" Rowse gives an appreciative nod.

"I'm also quite friendly with Nixon. He always sends me his books and so forth. He isn't very beautiful, it's true, but he knows the world better than Reagan does."

Rowse's most recent discovery was the autobiographical elements in "Two Gentlemen of Verona." His most important find, which he regards as definitive, was the solution to the basic problems of Shakespeare's sonnets: the dating, and the identities of Mr. W.H., the Rival Poet and the Dark Lady, who was a rather randy Italian named Emilia Lanier who also wrote poems.

"She was the second-best woman poet of the age. The best was Mary Countess of Pembroke. Emilia Lanier was a damn sight better than Queen Elizabeth, who wrote old-fashioned doggerel. You know Tennessee Williams was a Lanier, and, of course, there was Sidney Lanier 100 years ago down in Macon, Georgia." Rowse dislikes the word eccentric but accepts it in its literal meaning of "away from the center."

"I myself don't think I quite fit in the English environment — I'm not very good at English bumbag, you know. Neither was Winston. Neither is Margaret. She doesn't talk bumbag, none at all."

Born into a poor Cornish family, Alfred Leslie Rowse wrecked his health to get his All Souls fellowship while such Oxford contemporaries as Graham Greene, Evelyn Waugh and John Benjamin idly took poor degrees or were sent down. He considers himself a man apart.

"I've made a diagonal path across society

from very simple working people to all the grandish people in society," he said. "I've missed out the middle class. Well now, intellectual life is usually middle-class, so I'm really the odd man out. I got all the bricks from the middle-academic subculture."

"You see, all these professors in the Shakespeare establishment, they have a sort of blinkered trade-union activity. I think they genuinely do not understand what I'm at. They should try to find out. I'm always trying to learn."

"There's a very great authority in All Souls College on Italian history. He said to me, 'My dear, I'm not in the least interested in the Dark Lady was.' I said to him, 'Look here, if you had discovered anything important about Michelangelo, I'd be the first person who'd want to know. Everybody ought to want to know.'"

"What makes me so angry and makes me turn on the third-raters is that it's their duty to follow the discoveries of a first-rate mind. It's not for a first-rater to try and really lower himself to the level of conventional third-raters."

"In contemporary society, and this is why I hate its guts, they all think that their opinions are as good as anybody else's. Well, they're not." Despite such views, Rowse is an unabashed Americanophile, even to the point of declaring Beverly Hills beautiful.

"It is rather paradoxical," he agreed. "I think it's because even if you say the most unpopular things as I do — because I'm awfully reactionary and undemocratic and all that and hate democratic bumbag, I'm just like Margaret. I agree with every word that woman says — the ordinary people may be idiots but they have a horse sense and they can tell whether you're sincere or not. And though I say all these things, I never wrap it up in bumbag."

Last week Rowse was at Oxford as usual to open the English-Speaking Union conference. On Saturday he will lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in August he will speak on the early English Renaissance at Jean Paul Getty's former house, Sutton Place. His industry is unflagging and amazing.

"It's all I'm interested in, sweetie," he says. "I'm not much interested in anything but the Elizabethan age." A young man has come from the BBC to talk to Rowse about life and society and his attention turns.

"I don't mind talking about life and society. I'm absolutely sick of talking about me, dear." And the talking, with hardly a breath taken, resumes.



A.L. Rowse.

A Grande Dame of Letters

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Jenny Bradley, who died on the Riviera last month at age 97, was a literary legend. Instrumental in introducing Continental literature to the English-speaking world and Anglo-American writers to Continental readers, she was acquainted in her day with virtually every author of international renown. As a literary agent, she represented Joyce, Hemingway, Malraux, Henry Miller, Gide, Sartre and the estate of Marcel Proust.

Born Jenny Serruys in Belgium, she studied in Paris and at the University of London. An uncle was a defense attorney in the Dreyfus case and Clemenceau and Zola often visited the lawyer's home to discuss procedure in L'Affaire. "Clemenceau, very much the public orator on all occasions, did the talking, while Zola sat quietly meditating, fingering his pince-nez," she recalled. Then a schoolgirl, she was appointed to carry a luncheon basket every day to a defense witness held in the Cherche-Midi prison. Spillers of food had been found in his oncellette and a plot to poison him was suspected.

Her father, a Belgian diplomat, was posted in Odessa in the early 1900s, and Miss Serruys spent some time in Russia, where she visited Tolstoy on his country estate, Yasnaya Polyana, and elsewhere met the writers of the rising generation: Dmitri Merezhkovsky, the Symbolist poets Zinaida Gippius, Alexander Blok and Feodor Sologub, and the novelist Mikhail Artzybashev.

During World War I, Serruys was an army nurse. One imagines that she was an excellent one, for her authoritative manner and stern, calm sense of discipline were ideally suited to that profession. One of her non-battlefield feats occurred at a charity fete when Sarah Bernhardt, in a temperamental ditty, vowed she could not "go on." Serruys quieted the great actress's nervous outburst and reassured her into taking the stage. In 1921, Jenny Serruys married William Aspenwall Bradley, an American novelist and essayist and the Paris agent of the publishing house Harcourt Brace. They formed a literary agency and their home in a mansion on the Ile Saint-Louis, once the property of Richelieu, became the meeting place of authors of all nations.

When James Joyce, then completing "Ulysses" and broke, came from Zurich to settle in Paris, Mrs. Bradley smoothed his way, lending him money and buying him a table at which to write. They remained lifelong friends.

Another friend was Gertrude Stein. Long a Paris resident, La Stein held Saturday evening receptions in her apartment, its walls lined with collections of Picassos and Modiglianis.

"Gertrude's soirées were an amusing game, but you had to know the rules," Mrs. Bradley remembered. "A first-time guest was forgiven for mentioning Joyce's name once, but if he — or she — repeated it, there were no further invitations."

"One night Hemingway came in drunk and surly. Gertrude told him to leave and he went off. Then she was stricken with regrets and beseeched me to bring him back. I was able to arrange his return, but their relations were shaky after that."

Hemingway's posthumously published memoir of his Paris days, "A Moveable Feast," reveals his disillusionment with Gertrude Stein.

Another problem was F. Scott Fitzgerald, who arrived early in the 1920s after his first success, with a letter of introduction from Max Perkins, the Scribner editor, and an overwhelming desire to make the acquaintance of Anatole France, whom Mrs. Bradley knew well.

"We went to call on Anatole France in his Avenue Foch mansion," she explained, "with Scott in a highly excited, semi-intoxicated state. Scott knew no French and France spoke no English, so I had to be interpreter. Tell him I'm a good egg — no, tell him I'm a bad egg." Scott kept shouting after being introduced. The silly expression has no meaning in French, but I tried to comply. Old France smiled his slow wise smile, more I think at the sight of this wild, young American's exuberance than at the gibberish."

Ezra Pound, Sherwood Anderson, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Carl Van Vechten, Theodore Dreiser, H.L. Mencken, André Gide, Thomas Mann, Colette, Arnold Bennett, G.B. Stern, Sinclair Lewis, Jean Giraudoux and Jean Cocteau were among other visitors who came to the Bradley salon between the wars. Henry Miller, who was still regarded as a pornographic author at the time, was a special favorite of the Bradleys, who sought to find him a publisher. But Jenny did not like Somerset Maugham. "He pretends to be a gentleman, but he is not," she ruled. This verdict was evidently irrevocable and no questions were asked.

World War II disrupted international cultural relations. Bradley died suddenly in 1939 and the Nazi occupation made communication with the outside world impossible. The famous literary agency appeared to belong to history, but with the Liberation, Mrs. Bradley decided to relight the lights. Going it alone, she signed a new generation of French writers for American publishers. Sartre and Camus among them, and supplied French publishers with the latest books in English for translation.

Again she entertained in her Ile Saint-Louis drawing room. Her frequent guests of the postwar period included André Malraux; Alfred and Blanche Knopf; Gaston Gallimard; Thornton Wilder; Erskine Caldwell; Janet Flanner, The New Yorker's "Gemet"; Jacques Porel, the son of the actress Réjane, whom Jenny persuaded to write a book about



Jenny Bradley.

his mother; James Hadley Chase, who had 75 thrillers in French translation; John Erskine; Antoine Bibesco; Natalie Barney; Truman Capote, and publishers from everywhere.

Mrs. Bradley, with her refined taste and deep understanding of literature, was a perceptive critic. Her judgments were not, of course, infallible. She told of the ire of her friend Henri de Montherlant, when she pooh-poohed the French dramatist, Georges de Porto-Riche, whom he greatly admired. "I may have been wrong," she conceded. But she rejected any traffic with the cheap and the banal. Trash was trash and she refused to be associated with it. "Let's rise above it," she would gallantly declare, lifting her champagne glass. She knew the fine art of letters and she knew the book trade, a combination that qualified her as the ideal literary agent. She was superb at business, possessing an acumen that stunned Hollywood producers bunting for material. "Don't accept those terms — ask for twice as much," she advised a novelist tempted by what seemed to him a fabulous fortune for the movie rights to something he had written. He acted on her warning and waited jitteringly for a week. Then, as she had predicted, he received a doubling of the offer.

As a discoverer of talents, as a fascinating personality, a link to remote literary worlds and as a great lady, Jenny Bradley will be greatly missed and long remembered.

The Opera's New Clothes

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — In "Walden," Thoreau remarks rather snappishly, "Beware of all enterprises that require new clothes." That may have been true of the surveying business, which Thoreau followed in a rather lackadaisical way, but it is definitely not true of the opera business in 1983: snappy new suits and fashionable tailors are making most of the news.

Of course, I may be taking a narrow view of the matter, having recently attended premieres of Ken Russell's "Madama Butterfly" in Charleston, South Carolina, and Peter Sellers' "The Mikado" in Chicago. Both directors seemed determined above all to outfit these elderly works in modish clothes designed to cover up unsightly bulges and sags and convey an impression of vitality.

Sellers' staging had a witty fizz and even a certain bareheaded legitimacy ("The Mikado" is not "Fidelio," after all, while Russell merely put "Butterfly" on a wheel and broke her. It was no doubt by coincidence that both chose to practice their jujitsu on works with Japanese settings. However, in both productions attention was focused more on the costumer's cleverness than on what was being costumed.

It does begin to appear that such trendy stagings represent more than a passing phase in opera. The decision apparently has been made in high administrative places that opera is a wallflower in need of serious making over, perhaps even plastic surgery. Opera is being treated as if she were one of those dowdy, glasses-wearing secretaries in old movies who are handed over to tailors, drapers, dress designers and cosmeticians who hope to transform her into a glamour girl capable of catching the boss's eye.

Since I am the last one in the world to resist a trend, provided I am able to recognize it, I hereby offer some fresh scenarios of my own devising for tired old operas.

"Aida" — The tenor Radames is a captain in the elite Anti-Crime Unit of the New York Police Department, a position that allows him to oppose crime on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He loves Aida, a former prostitute now employed as a cleaning lady in the station house. Her father, Amnassero, a kingpin of the heroin racket, is brought in on a possession charge. Will Aida persuade her lover-cop to join dad and daughter in escaping into the Lower East Side underworld?

"Rigoletto" — He's a television comic on the way down, reduced to filling in when Johnny Carson's substitutes go on vacation. He keeps a mistress, Gilda, whom he represents as his daughter out of fear of alienating the network boss, a sanctimonious Bible-thumper named Duke who secretly covets Gilda. The tragic final scene is played out at a motel in Naples, Florida.

"The Barber of Seville" — Figaro is a Warren Beatty type, a hair-dresser and unofficial Mr. Fix-it who zips around town on his motorcycle taking care of a variety of odd jobs. He falls for Rosine, the young wife of the local heart surgeon and after much popping in and out of closets, he beats the doctor to death with a blow-dryer and escapes on his Harley with Rosine riding happily on the back seat.

"Faust" — The owner of a Toyota agency makes a pact with the devil. In exchange for a big markdown on a sports car, the devil offers to make the dealer's feeble-minded son and lumpy wife appear in his television commercials as utterly charming. The devil also proposes to stop the auto dealer's hairpiece from slipping during the commercials. Intervention by the Federal Communications Commission cheats the devil out of his half of the deal.

"Boris Godunov" — A big-shot congress-

man, stalked about as presidential timber, is stopped on the street by a wild-eyed panhandler who warns him that a major disaster is just around the corner. Senator Goodenough, the legislator, walks away unconcerned, believing the beggar is merely alluding to the White House, a block away. However, the television news that night discloses that Senator Goodenough is about to be indicted as part of an Abscam type of operation. His past transgressions, involving a small boy named Dimitri, are about to come to light. He goes crazy and falls to his death from the top step of the Capitol.

"Tosca" — The star of a daytime television serial suspects her boyfriend, a set designer, of playing footsie with a female colleague. She arranges with a hitman, Carlo Scarpia, to kill the boyfriend and make it look accidental. The star pretends to commit suicide by leaping out of a jail window, but Carlo catches her in an airbag and they live happily ever after.

"The Flying Dutchman" — A famous tennis player, having sworn to an umpire and abused a ball, is condemned to wander the face of the earth for all eternity, playing in nothing but big-money tournaments. His wife, bored with having to watch him win and tired of laundering his wristbands and socks, pretends to commit suicide by leaping out of the top row of the stands at Wimbledon. In fact, she is caught in an airbag and escapes with the head linesman to a life of bliss in Monte Carlo.

"Otello" — The time frame has been moved forward to what the British director Jonathan Miller has described mysteriously as "the Mafia period in New York." Otello is a capo mafioso, Desdemona his moll. Bored with watching him count his drug-related millions night after night, she drops a hanky and makes sure it is retrieved for her by one of Otello's trusted captains. Desdemona and the captain run off to Venice, California, where Otello catches up with them. In a rage he tries to kill Desdemona, but she has a black belt in karate and succeeds in strangling him with his own cummerbund. He is given a quiet funeral and taken in a tin drum to a waste-disposal plant in New Jersey.

"Orfeo ed Euridice" — A sexpot movie actress agrees to marry an importunate young cameraman (a Woody Allen-type) if he is able to keep from looking at her while she changes wigs and puts in her contacts.

"Norma" — Norma Jean, a Hollywood

beauty, discovers that her secret lover, a famous American politician, is cheating on her. She overdoses on back issues of Foreign Affairs and Partisan Review.

"War and Peace" — A made-for-television opera set in large Sun Belt city, circa 1980. Grand historical sweep, intricate subplots, interfamily intrigues, unbridled passions. Newly commissioned libretto, refashioned from the Tolstoy original by Barbara Cartland. Plot concerns invasion by unemployed Northeasterners (Northies), successfully turned back by state troopers under command of General Dixieco.

"Macbeth" — A cabinet member, acting under false assumption that he is next in line for the presidency, conspires with wife to poison the leader's Sanka. A close rereading of the constitution reveals the plotters' mistake, too late.

"Tristan und Isolde" — A nubile model, on her way to marry a grossly fat producer to land a film part, meets a blond bouncer named Tristan at Las Vegas. Their eyes lock and half an hour later they take a plane to Brazil. It crashes on takeoff while they embrace in business class.

"The Ring of the Nibelungs" — A four-part serial work about exploitation of the handicapped, labor-instigated delays on a castle construction project and speculation on the gold exchange. Dragon of Inflation is slain but Gnomes of Zurich conspire to make Wotan the Tycoon lose his seat on the Comex. Final scene shows Dow-Jones tumbling, chaos in the Street.

"Semiramide" — Handsome young Alfredo Orfano, a pizza cook, discovers that he was an adopted child. After years of searching and many appearances on television talk shows, he finds his lost father, Carlo Ramide, wealthy owner of the same Gimmie a Pizza Pie parlor in which Alfredo is employed. Alfredo is elated at learning who he is, but decides not to abandon his past entirely. He chooses to go by the name of Alfredo Orfano-Ramide. "Part of me will always be an Orfano," he sings in his final aria, "but I am also proud to be a semi-Ramide."

I feel sure that even as these updated story lines were being sketched here, far-sighted opera directors somewhere were already at work putting similar ideas on the stage. If so, I apologize, and so should they.

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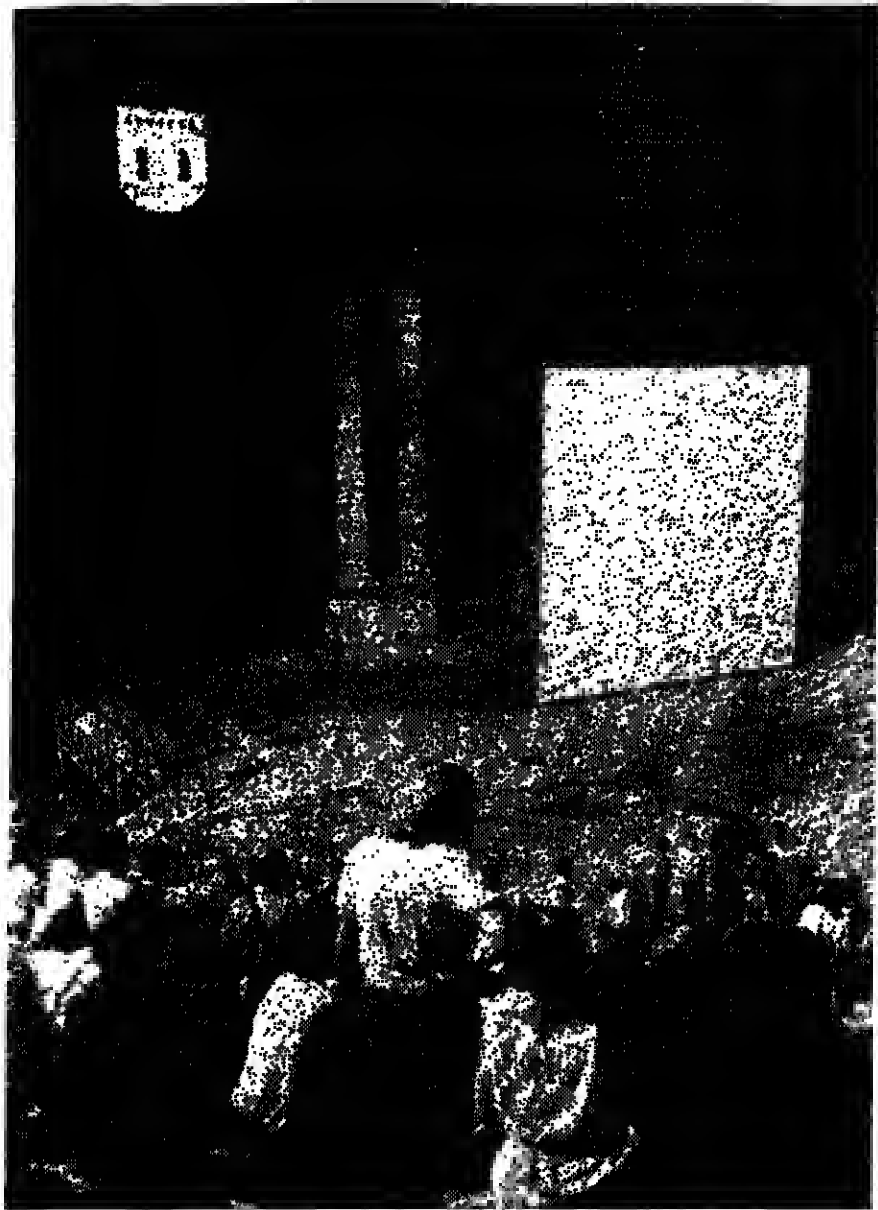


Illustration by Helen McGee

TRAVEL

Behind the Shutter, at Arles's Festival for Photographers

by John Schults



An audiovisual presentation in the Roman theater.

ARLES, France — Photographers are not immune to the French migratory phenomenon of traveling to the sea in the summer months. The quality of the light in the towns on the Mediterranean has always attracted artists, and so, notably, has the city of Arles, with its Roman theater and arena.

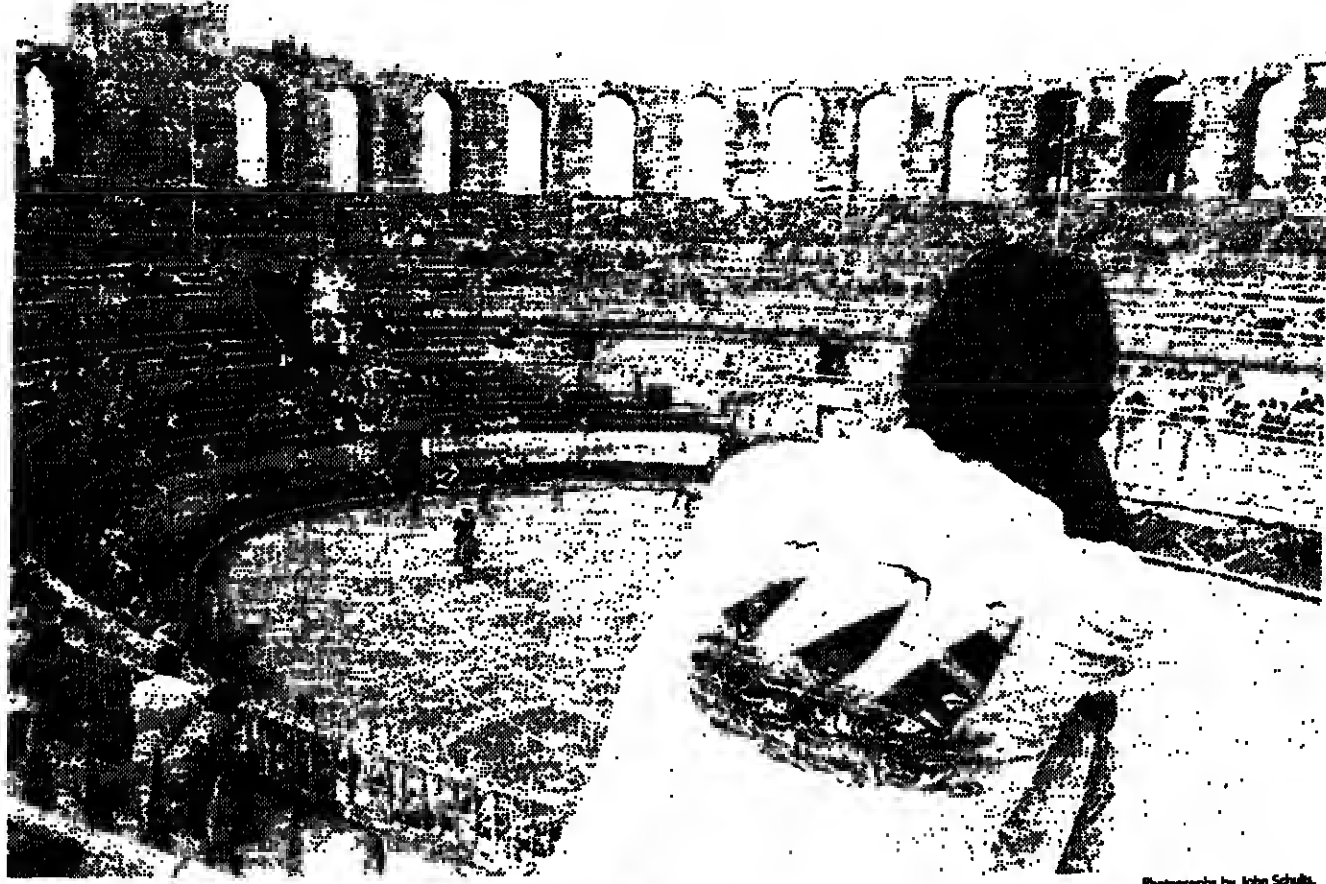
Following in the footsteps of Vincent Van Gogh, photographers, editors, gallery owners and students are meeting for the 14th consecutive year in this city on the Rhone at the head of the Camargue delta.

The *Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie* (International Photographic Encounters), founded by Lucien Clergue in 1969, offers a monthlong program of workshops, conferences, debates and audiovisual shows as well as exhibitions scattered throughout the city in historic sites.

Evening audiovisual presentations in the Roman theater, which seats up to 2,500 people, explore such themes as "Fantastic" (to be shown again at the Cour de l'Archevêché on Aug. 3) "Czech Photography Today" (Aug. 4) and "Color" (Aug. 6). The presentations elicit a lively response (last year, some members of the audience even set the giant screen on fire) and debates carry on into the night at the festival's unofficial meeting place, the Place du Forum, where philosophical and artistic positions are thrashed out with the aid of a pasta or two.

By day, photographers hoping for shows or looking for publishers gather with their portfolios in the gardens of the Hotel d'Arles to show their work to gallery owners, collectors and magazine editors. Others are busy at their photography classes with master photographers, which are limited to a maximum of 15 students.

Photographers conducting workshops this year include Bruce Davidson, Jerry Uelsmann, Ruth Bernhard, Eva Rubinstein, Starr Ockenga and Franco Fontana. Ekko Hosse took his students out into the Camargue for his workshop "Nudes in the Sun," and the Magnum photographer Guy Le Querrec, for "Jazz and Images," worked with musicians. Next week's classes include one conducted by Attila Munkacsy, a photographer from Hungary, on "Stereotype and Photography," and one by



The opening procession for a bullfight in Arles's Roman arena.

Alain Desvergnies on video and photography.

Bruce Davidson, a New York photographer, brought an idiosyncratic approach to his workshop, titled "Personal Reportage." Davidson avoids voyeuristic candid camera and likes to build up a close working relationship with the people he photographs. The results can be seen at his powerful exhibition, "Subway People," showing at the Musée Réattu through Sept. 30, (as is "Bauhaus Photography, 1919-1933").

"I felt," he said during the festival's opening week, "that if I broke through the painful

barrier between people and asked them if I could make a photograph, and told them I was doing a book or a project on the New York subway, they would contribute to the subway. And 9 times out of 10 they did."

He pursued the same tactic at Arles. "What I discovered here is that most students lack a focus," he said. "What I wanted them to do was to take one person in Arles, make some sort of meeting with them, photograph them and give them back a print — a kind of a feedback — the next day."

"The idea was to try to capture some sort of essence and come closer to that person photographically than they ever expected. I wanted to show them there's a very human thing in the act of photography. Photographs don't come out of thin air, they come out of life and living."

For further information, contact *Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie*, 16 Rue des Arènes, B.P. 90-13200 Arles; tel: (90) 96.76.06.



Bruce Davidson at his exhibit, "Subway People."



One of Davidson's pupils discovers his subject.

A Flowering on Foreign Soil

by Terry Swartzberg

STUTTGART, West Germany — "When the northern Europeans imported the *Gastarbeiter*, they imported more than workers. They imported culture," says Barbara Schatz, organizer of 1983 *Gastarbeiter* Theater Festival held in Stuttgart last month. "What we're seeing now are the fruits of that."

Gastarbeiter, German for "guest worker," refers to the 10 million people from Italy, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal who came to work in northern Europe over the last 30 years. In the 1960s and 1970s, they were there to help in the building of West Germany's so-called economic miracle. Now, in a time of economic stagnation and intercultural antagonism, the second generation of immigrants is maturing — and with it, a new hybrid culture, with its own music, literature and theater.

The Stuttgart festival, which unfolded during an unusual burst of tropical heat, attracted several thousand workers from 16 countries to discuss, exhibit, read and write about the experience of being foreign in West Germany. The interest is catching on elsewhere in Europe, too. The Turkish film director Yilmaz Guney, who attracted international attention with his award-winning film "Yol," is making the rounds of the film festivals, and a Turkish-Greek singing duo, Zilfi Omer Livaneli and Maria Farnatouri, is touring Europe this summer to promote peace between their countries. Yugoslav puppeteers from France are to appear in August in Cologne with Greek choruses from West Germany and Turkish theater groups from Stockholm. The *Gastarbeiter* seem to be enjoying a cultural vogue.

"It's not so much that they are 'in,'" says Schatz, initiator of the general assembly in Stuttgart, "but rather that the problems they experience are creating an intellectual reaction."

The problems she detailed include the difficulties in finding housing, already a pressing problem in northern Europe, of securing employment, and, most of all, blindness in the host countries to the value of assimilation.

A second generation's 15 years of school and street life in northern Europe have effectively created multicultural societies, especially in the German industrial cities, the centers of immigrant activity.

"These Greek kids are more Aschen than I

am," commented a local priest participating in the theater festival.

Like its members, *Gastarbeiter* theater profits from its mix of languages, genres and nationalities. "I'm an Italian who often thinks like a German," says Cynthia Marocchini, 22, a member of Frankfurt's Teatro Siciliano who has lived in West Germany for the last 13 years.

Frankfurt's MACAP Theater, for instance, consists of five young Sicilians who use a mixture of Sicilian dialect and *Gastarbeiter* German to satirize German stereotypes of Italians and the intrinsic comedy of German-Italian relations. Their performances start with a reckless over-dramatization of Latin earthiness as the cast showers the audience with barley, millet, tomatoes and apples, chanting rapturous words of welcome. The commedia dell'arte farce ends with a break-in into Heaven, while an angel helplessly swinging from the Pearly Gates tries to stop them by blowing a sick-sounding trumpet.

The Turkish Theater of Munich's play "The Land of Dreams" — the title alludes to West Germany — is full of teachers, officials, and employers who seem always to be murmuring "La, La," an incomprehensible mumble that sounds dismayingly bland to the immigrant. A favorite moment in many of the plays is the arrival of a German with a stuffed dog, little "Fritzie-Witzie." To the *Gastarbeiter*, the cloying affection West Germans shower on their pets contrasts ironically with their lack of acceptance of foreigners.

The rise of both the immigrant community and its theater is encapsulated in the history of MACAP, named for the initials of its five founding members.

"We founded the Gallus Center in Frankfurt about 10 years ago," says Brian Michaels, 35, an Englishman who is the troupe's artistic director. "It was to be an international youth center. Then these little Italian kids started coming around to play, little 8- and 10-year-olds. They wanted to play, we wanted to do other things. But somewhere along the line they got interested in what we were doing."

"To us," says Antonia Pavia, the Harpo Marx of the troupe, "the center became more important than our homes. It's where we grew up, where we met our friends."

Using skills learned at the center, the new troupe started out doing the standard themes of immigrant culture: the lonely life in company dormitories, the harshness of German bureaucracy. Then they moved into comedy.

"Our people [the Italian community in Frankfurt] knew all about our problems," says Pavia. "We wanted to show the richness of our culture to the Germans."

That attitude is typical of the Italians, often called the "noble" *Gastarbeiter* because of their relative economic security and acceptance throughout Western Europe. Their theater shows a marked trend toward professionalism and entertainment and away from the depiction of the classic problems of the guestworkers.

The Portuguese are the old-line fundamentalists of the immigrant communities. "They tend to keep to themselves, they don't change," says Schatz. "Nice Machine," played by the theater troupe of the Portuguese Culture Center in Frankfurt, details the story of the millionth guest worker to arrive in Germany. First welcomed with moped and port wine, he loses his job and is finally expelled from Germany.

The largest, most controversial and faction-ridden group of immigrants are the Turks, who form more than 50 percent of West Germany's immigrant population. Their visibility is high. "They're not Christian, they don't make pizza and they look Asiatic," says one German.

Their difficulties may help to explain why the Turks have contributed much of the best art and literature on the *Gastarbeiter* scene. The painter Hanefi Yeter superimposes portraits of immigrant families over the daily realities of their lives: residence visas, graffiti and airline tickets. Aras Oren, perhaps the best Turkish writer writing in Europe, has just published "Manège" (Circus Ring), a novel about a Turk who advises his countrymen on how to deal with German bureaucracy.

Paradoxically enough, *Gastarbeiter* culture may have flowered just at the moment at which its natural audience is slipping away.

"The average Turkish family in Germany has a video recorder," says Anita Rehm, who works for the German television channel, ZDF, and has produced several films on the new immigrants. "When they come home, they slip in two or three cassettes, and that's their evening. Turkish theater just doesn't mean that much to them any more."

It was a criticism heard more than once at the Stuttgart theater festival. Immigrant groups today tend to play largely for northern European audiences. But the exercise is not always fruitless. "We Germans need to see how the *Gastarbeiter* see us," says Schatz. "We have a lot to learn from them. It may turn out that they have more to tell us than we think."

East Africa's Most Elegant Hotel

by Alan Cowell

MAPUTO, Mozambique — The water, it is true, does not run hot, and at breakfast guests desist from preserves or butter bring their own to the table, clutching them possessively in polyethylene bags.

But the Hotel Polana does, whatever else, have a style of its own, and a history, and, perhaps, an insight or two into what has happened to this strip of land on the Indian Ocean over the years.

The Polana is Mozambique's best hotel and, to aficionados, the most elegant in all East Africa, a place reflecting past splendor and present poverty.

Its great dazzle-white wings fan out over a garden of palms and plants and pool deck. The ocean breeze whispers its secrets to the swaying palm fronds high above the sunbathers. The elevator is a cage of rosewood and gilt that proceeds sedately through the hotel's four floors. And the dining room, stylistically, is somewhere between fin-de-siècle Lisbon and first-class European railroad station lounge, circa 1910.

There is no *à la carte* menu: Mozambique's straitened circumstances do not permit such luxury. But there are prawns and beer at lunch time, beneath the parasols beside the pool — a hallowed tradition.

Over the years, the hotel has played host to spies and revolutionaries, South African tourists and Soviet generals. Recently, too, there were other additions to the list that reflect Mozambique's international alliances: a North Korean martial arts team, clad in track suits, practicing homicidal ballet on the pampered smoothness of a lawns-bowls green built for another era; and a cultural group of young female dancers from Soviet Uzbekistan, sporting bikinis by the poolside under

the watchful gaze of large, unsmiling men in leather jackets whom any consumer of espionage tales would immediately recognize as vintage KGB, seen, that is, through Western eyes. At any rate, they were not dancers.

The hotel was built in the 1920s, in the days when Portugal ran Mozambique, after a fashion, and the alignment was with other colonial powers, not with Eastern Europe.

Initially, it had about 150 rooms, but now there are 210, including a newer section in which air conditioning replaces the ocean breeze for cooling. Some rooms compete with shoe boxes in dimensions, but that is a quibble born of the chrome-and-plastic age of hotel chains. There is no chrome or plastic here to detract from a vista of palms seen, as across a silk screen, through mosquito netting, which is a necessity, not a luxury.

If Mozambique has moved from colony to Marxist independence, so the hotel has kept step. During World War II, it was, they say, a nest of spies, as was the metropolis, Lisbon. Agents of various powers spied variously on port movements, colonial officials and each other. Then came peace and, in neighboring South Africa, the formulation in 1948 of apartheid, the system by which races are kept separate — but not, apparently, as separate as the Afrikaner hierarchy had decreed.

White South African men on vacations, it was said, shot through with a sense of the illicit, frequented the dockside bars of downtown Maputo, in quest of something that their politics and inclination at home forbade them. A South African group, Southern Suns, ran the hotel, and the Polana stood in silent, stylish witness. That was until 1975, when the Mozambican revolution came. The hotel weathered that, too.

The downtown bars were closed and many of the women were sent to re-education camps. The Portuguese, who had called the city Lourenço Marques, fled to Portugal and South Africa, and the South Africans became pariahs.

A workers' committee took over running — some would say not running — the hotel, reflecting the proletarian view of new rulers who had established their credentials as guerrilla fighters in the bush. And the hotel, today, reflects some of the ambivalences of that new style of rule.

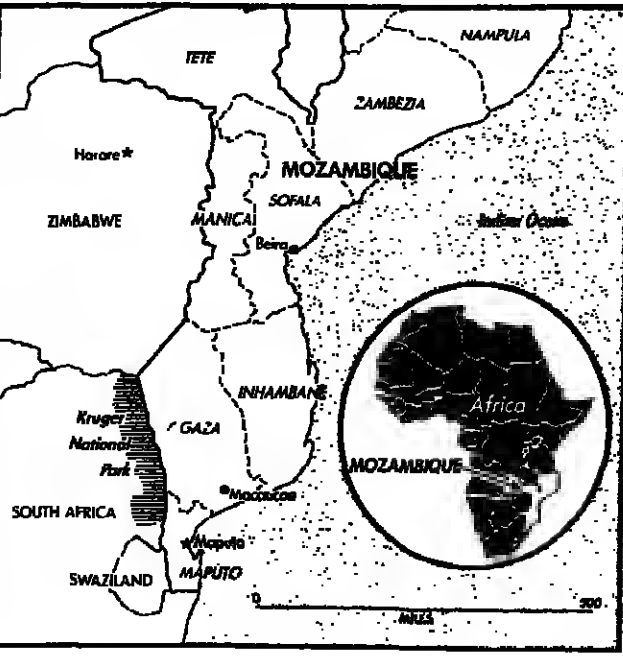
The ruling party in Mozambique, Frelimo, is hierarchical in its approach and there is a certain exclusivity to its membership. There is a kind of inherited, Portuguese sense of the formal in all things Mozambican, so that the Polana is not for nonresidents, Mozambicans or not. They are excluded. The masses do not come here, because the hotel has only a limited capacity to provide food and drink, but visiting delegations do, be they Uzbek dancers or their KGB chaperones.

The itinerant traveler might find it difficult to take a room here but a delegation on official business will be housed, and that eventually will change because there are plans afoot to revamp the Polana, once a Portuguese group has completed a new, luxury hotel a little way off on the seafloor, providing more beds.

Then the Polana will close for a while, walls will be removed so that small rooms are made into big ones, and then it will reopen.

"The facade of the hotel, the spirit of it, will not be changed," said a representative of the Mozambique Tourist Board.

And, as ever reflective of Mozambique's mixture of dogma and a kind of pragmatism, the renovations will be carried out by the Portuguese — once the hated overlords for whom the Polana, and its way of life, were a symbol of supremacy.



WASHINGTON — The United States will terminate tax treaties with 18 countries and territories as of Jan. 1, 1984, the Treasury Department has announced.

All of the jurisdictions, including Barbados, Montserrat, Zambia and Zaire, are former British or Belgian territories and are covered by extensions of either the 1945 income tax treaty between the United States and Britain or the 1948 treaty with Belgium.

In announcing the terminations earlier this month, the Treasury said that the treaties, "as extensions of old treaties with developed countries, do not reflect the economic relationship between the United States and these respective jurisdictions."

A Treasury official indicated that a few of the treaties, especially those with some Caribbean jurisdictions, could lend themselves to "treaty shopping" abuses.

Treaty shopping involves searching out the low-tax country with the U.S. tax treaty most favorable to setting up a corporation through which to conduct business or make investments in the United States. The corporations are then used by U.S. businesses seeking to avoid U.S. taxes — especially the 30-percent levy on interest and dividends they become liable for when they enter Euromarkets — and by foreign investors seeking to avoid tax in their home countries.

The official said that although these countries had not been widely used as tax havens, it was U.S. policy to limit, as much as possible, the number of low-tax jurisdictions having tax treaties with the United States. Once the terminations go into effect, the Netherlands Antilles will be the only tax haven with such a treaty.

The Treasury official also predicted little or no economic effect from the termination of the treaties, many of which are now virtually unused.

That assessment was echoed by Steven P. Hannes, a tax-treaty expert with the international accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co. He said he saw only minor economic and political ramifications resulting from the terminations.

Mr. Hammes said there might be some effects in Barbados and Monserrat, which have had some use as tax havens, but the vast majority of such corporations were set up in the Netherlands Antilles.

[illegible]

	27%	16%	Control	3%	1%	0%	
0	187%	197%	197%	22	22	22	+
1	187%	197%	197%	22	22	22	+
2	187%	197%	197%	22	22	22	+
3	187%	197%	197%	22	22	22	+
4	187%	197%	197%	22	22	22	+
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37	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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40	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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45	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	710	670	630	590	550	510	470	430	390	350	310	270	230	190	150	110	70	30	0																

Market Sales

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INTERVIEW

100-1000

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1983

TECHNOLOGY
By ANDREW POLLACK

Market for Specialized Chips Grows
As Sales of Small Computers Boom

NEW YORK — The random-access memory chip, or RAM, has always been the biggest seller because it is such a standard product. Storing data is common to all computers, and the same RAMs have been used both in giant mainframe computers and in tiny desktop ones.

Moreover, one manufacturer's RAM has been interchangeable with another's. Japanese companies hold about two-thirds of the world market for the current generation of memory chip, the 64K RAM, and some U.S. companies have had to drop out.

Now, however, different chips are being designed for different applications. This shift is expected to be more important in the next generation of chips, the 256K RAM, which is just starting to reach the market.

In the future, some chips will be best suited for small computers and others for large ones. Some will be designed for speed, such as in storing the information for rapidly changing video displays. Some will consume less power, for use in battery-powered portable computers. In short, a once giant market might have more niches for clever companies that have not had the muscle to compete in the center arena.

"I think the market in general will be fractured," said Timothy Propp, director of product marketing for Mostek Corp., a Texas semiconductor maker owned by United Technologies. "There will be more room for manufacturers to maneuver, more room for innovative ideas to succeed."

The main reason for the segmentation is the boom in personal computers. Five years ago, most memory chips were used in large computers. Now, more than half the memory chips are used in small business or home computers. Manufacturers are thus starting to pay attention to the special design needs of small computers.

Organization Is Different

A RAM chip essentially consists of microscopic rooms, each containing one bit of information—a zero or a one. All 64K RAM chips contain about 64,000 such rooms (actually 65,536). And just as two buildings with the same number of rooms can be arranged differently, so can two chips be organized differently.

Most chips have been designed so that each trip to the memory retrieves one bit. Computers, however, generally process at least 8 bits at a time, a quantity known as a byte. Instead of requiring eight trips to a chip to retrieve one byte, which would be impossibly slow, computer makers generally have eight memory chips working together, each contributing one bit to the byte.

A home computer with 16K bytes of memory, for instance, might contain eight 16K RAMs. The smallest computer that could use 64K RAM chips efficiently would be one with 64K bytes of memory, or eight 64K RAMs.

So chip makers, aiming at the small-computer market, are designing chips in which more than one bit can be retrieved at once. Texas Instruments has designed a 64K chip that works like four 16Ks, with four bits retrieved at once. That allows two 64K chips to take the place of eight 16Ks, saving space and cost.

Profit Increased

In addition to opening up new markets, Texas Instruments is reaping other benefits. Because it is a specialized chip, the company has been selling it for \$5.50, about \$1.50 more than standard chips, according to Daniel Kleskin, semiconductor analyst for Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. But because it does not cost much more to produce, "most of that premium flows straight to TI's bottom line," he said.

Another area of competition will be in speed. The speed at which data can be retrieved is especially significant in such areas as high-resolution graphic displays, where the video screen has to be updated continuously. Manufacturers are developing techniques that allow bits to roll off the chip like bullets through a machine gun.

Some manufacturers, like Intel Corp., are aiming for chips that use little electrical power. Indeed, Intel seems one of the companies most intent on pursuing niches and avoiding the main arena, where in the past there have been severe price wars and losses for most, if not all, of the manufacturers.

"This opens a different facet to the whole business," said Ronald J. Whittier, vice president and general manager of Intel's memory products division.

How many companies will be able to survive in such niches, however, is not clear. Many of the segments, for instance, are large enough in their own right that they will attract the major players.

"You're still dealing with big chunks of the market," said Fred Zieber of Dataquest, a market research firm. "It doesn't fracture the market in total. It just puts some big cracks in it."

New York Times Service

Peugeot
To Pursue
Job Cuts

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Peugeot, the privately owned French automaker, said Thursday that it would attempt to cut its work force by nearly 10 percent, a decision creating the possibility of serious labor unrest and major policy difficulties for the Socialist government.

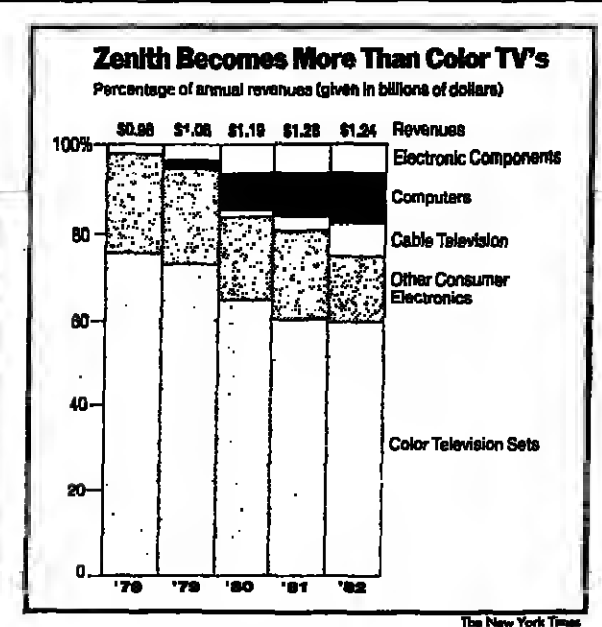
The announcement by the company, which says it has incurred losses of about 6 billion francs (\$776 million) over the past three years, with an accumulation of a debt of about 28 billion francs (\$3.5 billion), has been denounced by the Socialist Party as "the most radical possible solution." A Communist union leader accused the company of trying "to destabilize economically and politically the management of the country."

André Sainjon, the union official, labeled the corporation the most reactionary element in the French industry, actively collaborating with what he called "right-wing forces." His remarks continued the tacit accusation that Peugeot, through the cutbacks, sought to create unemployment threatening the future of the Socialist-led government.

The cutbacks would affect 3,771 workers of the 81,700 employed by Peugeot and Automobiles Talbot, the subsidiary purchased by Peugeot as Chrysler-Simca in 1978 and subsequently renamed. In anticipation of the announcement, workers at a Talbot plant in the Paris suburb of Poissy went on strike Thursday morning for 24 hours.

The reductions involve the dismissal of some workers and the elimination of other jobs through such procedures as early retirement, union-management discussions, with the possibility of government intervention. The cuts are scheduled for August and September, with the first departures expected in October.

They are to come at a time when the government expects a general increase in unemployment as a result of the deflationary policies it is following to combat inflation, stabilize the franc and reduce the trade deficit. Aides to President François Mitterrand have confirmed (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



Zenith Shifts Focus
In Comeback Quest

By Michael Blumstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the late 1970s, Zenith Radio Corp. was known as much for its crusade against Japanese imports as for its television sets. Lately, however, Wall Street analysts have been impressed because the company has abandoned that quixotic battle and refocused its energies on cutting manufacturing costs and capitalizing on its historically strong research efforts.

But just as Zenith's fortunes appeared to be on the rise, the company was shocked by the unexpected death Monday night of its chief executive, Revone W. Kluckman, who died of a heart attack after playing golf near Chicago.

Mr. Kluckman, who was 54, had joined Zenith as controller in 1967 and became president in 1977, chief executive in 1980 and chairman in 1982.

Analysis said Tuesday that Zenith's new strategy was well in place and expressed confidence that the company would continue its turnaround—if the economy expands, the electronics boom continues and inflation remains low.

Zenith last year had a \$21.8-million loss on revenue of \$1.2 billion, although it has reported profits in the first two quarters of this year.

Several analysts said that Zenith has sufficient management depth to find a capable successor to Mr. Kluckman and to Walter C. Fisher, 64, the executive vice president for sales and marketing who temporarily succeeds Mr. Kluckman as chief executive under the company's bylaws. Mr. Kluckman's tenure is expected to be short because he has already announced his retirement.

It's like losing a father," said Charles Ryan, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "It's a lot different if you're 12 than if you're 45. In this case, it's more like being 45." As its name indicates, Zenith's roots were in radio. The company was incorporated in 1923 as a sales agent for the Chicago Radio Laboratory and ultimately became known as a manufacturer of high-quality radios. Afraid of offending radio dealers, Zenith resisted moving into television and did not sell its first receivers until 1948.

But if it was slow off the mark, Zenith went on to become the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

U.S. Says GNP Jumped
At 8.7% Rate in Quarter

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a rapid 8.7 percent annual rate in the second quarter, considerably faster than first estimated, the government said Thursday.

The latest figures for the gross national product showed that the United States has "buried the 1981-82 recession," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said. He added that "nearly all of the 3 percent decline in real GNP (during the recession) was recovered during the first half of the year."

President Ronald Reagan, in a buoyant mood, told reporters that the increased GNP growth rate is "an important signal" to other nations that the United States is confident of economic recovery. "The economy is growing more vigorously than most economists predicted," he said.

His administration, the president said, will work hard to "encourage the roots of confidence to grow strong and deep."

The revised figure for growth in the first quarter of this year was little changed at 2.6 percent.

Mr. Baldrige said, however, that the pace of recovery would likely slow in the last six months of 1983 from the nearly 9 percent second quarter rate reported Thursday.

Two-thirds of that rise was due to a slowdown in inventory liquidation between the first two quarters of this year. The inventory swing is "kind of a one-time effect," he told reporters. While he predicted some further boost to the economy from a switch to inventory building during the present quarter, it would likely have a much smaller impact on the economy.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said that there was no "new evidence" to suggest that the third quarter would be as strong as the second quarter, which he described as being in about the middle of the range for growth at this stage of previous recoveries.

The economy is likely to grow at a pace of 5 percent to 6 percent for the remaining two quarters of 1983, rather than the 8 percent to 9 percent rate notched up between March and June, Mr. Baldrige said.

If growth turns out to be any higher, then the administration's latest economic forecast—released only last month—will prove to be too low. The White House has twice revised upward its projections for growth this year, with its latest forecast looking for a rise in GNP of 5.5 percent between the fourth quarter of last year and the end of this year.

The sharp increase in GNP reported Thursday, which measures the nation's total output of goods and services, took many analysts by surprise. The government had originally reported a tentative estimate of a 6.6 percent GNP growth rate. Later figures showing unexpectedly strong retail sales had pushed many analysts to revise their forecasts upwards somewhat, but few anticipated that the figure would be this high.

The 8.7 percent annual rate is still only a preliminary number, and may be revised again later. The strength of the recovery in recent months has led to some concern that fast rising output could exacerbate inflation, with some economists cautioning that the economy is growing too strongly. Mr. Baldrige rejected these concerns Thursday, saying that "the underlying trend of economic growth is not excessive." He told reporters that "we do not have to worry about inflation problems" this year or for most of next year.

NYSE Manages Gain
During Volatile Session

United Press International

NEW YORK — A volatile New York Stock Exchange, fighting off predictions of a higher prime rate and profit-taking, scored a small gain Thursday in a late burst of buying.

Trading was heavy as institutional investors, following a historical pattern, scrambled in the last half hour to replace borrowed shares sold earlier prior to the exchange's monthly report on short interest.

High-technology issues attracted considerable attention although Hewlett-Packard's prediction of lower earnings tempered an early surge in the issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down five points with an hour of trading to go, managed to rise 1.51 to 1,229.57, the highest level since 1,229.47 on June 27. It soared 30.74 points Wednesday, the biggest gain since it surged 36.43 on Nov. 30.

The New York Stock Exchange index added 0.05 to 97.79 and the price of an average share increased two cents. But Standard & Poor's 500-stock index eased 0.23 to 169.06. Advances topped declines 867-782 among the 1,576 issues.

Volume totaled 101.8 million shares compared with 109.3 million traded Wednesday, the busiest session in a month.

On the trading floor, Hewlett-Packard plunged 6 1/4 to 87 1/4 after the company stated it may have lower third-quarter earnings. The company declared a 2-for-1 stock split and raised its dividend.

Phibro-Salomon Brothers, whose second-quarter earnings of \$2 cents a share versus 45 cents a year ago did not measure up to analysts' expectations, was the most active issue, off 2 3/4 to 32 3/4.

Norton Simon, which recently signed a tentative agreement to merge with Esmark, was the second most active issue, up 1/4 to 35 1/4.

U.S. House Refuses
To Act on IMF Bill

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Despite administration pleas that the nation's economic recovery is at stake, the House turned its back Thursday on President Ronald Reagan's call to increase U.S. support for the International Monetary Fund by \$8.4 billion.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, indefinitely postponed action, saying bipartisan opposition was so strong it was pointless to even bring up the measure aimed at easing the world debt crisis by providing additional loans to developing countries.

"I don't know when it'll come up," Mr. O'Neill said. Cabinet officials, led by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, had been drumming this week to whip up support for the measure.

Mr. Regan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz sent a letter to House members Wednesday saying, "The jobs of millions of Americans, the health of our banking system and the prospects for a sustained U.S. economic recovery all depend on the IMF's success in maintaining the stable financial framework essential for world trade to prosper."

Many Republicans and a broad range of other opponents argue, though, that the measure is simply a bailout for commercial banks that have made bad foreign loans, and these forces have mounted a grassroots effort to block the measure.

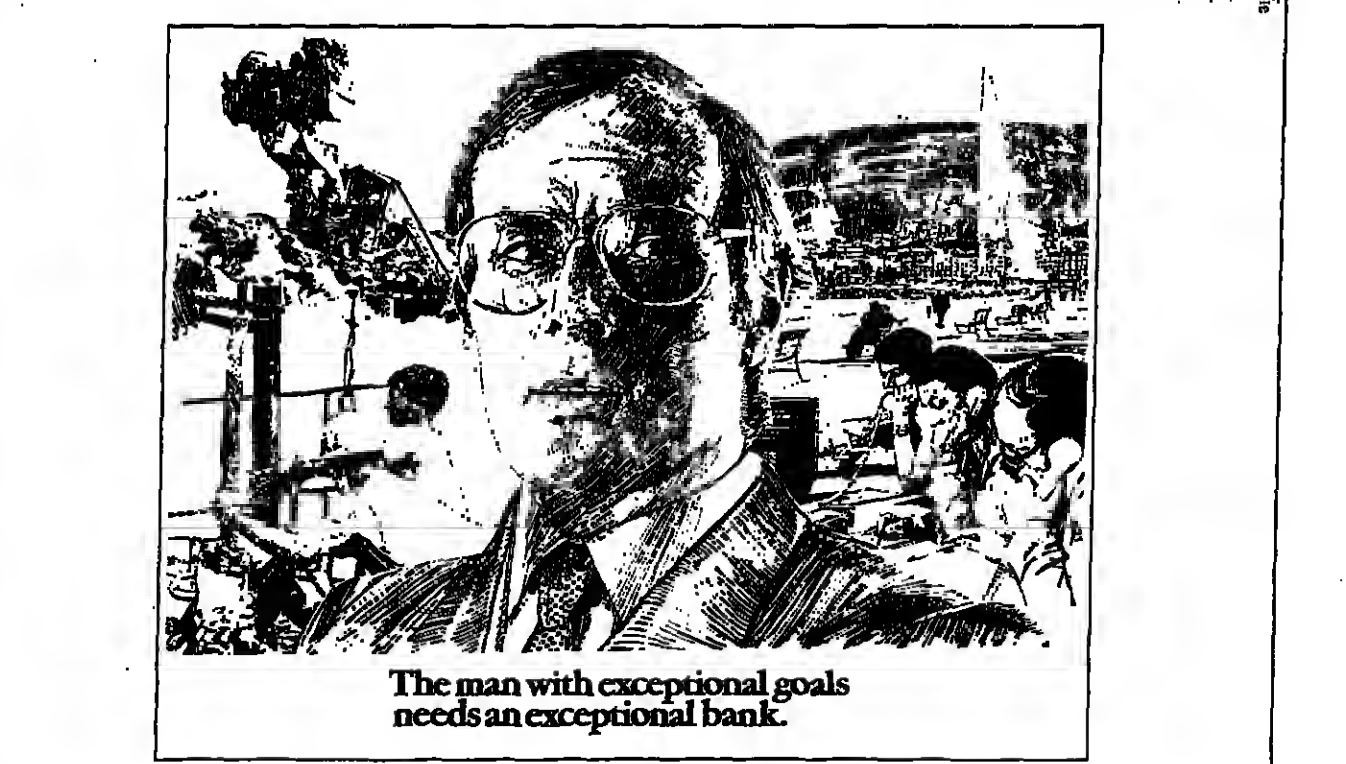
Instead of the United States providing more money for the IMF to help refinance loans, the foes say, the commercial banks that have made the loans to developing countries should lower interest rates and reschedule problem loans.

Democratic leaders, who control the legislative agenda in the House, had told Reagan administration officials earlier this week that a vote would be scheduled Thursday.

"I don't see the sense running the gamut when you know you can't win," Mr. O'Neill said. The \$8.4 billion that the president requested is part of a total increase of \$32 billion in the IMF lending pool approved by the organization's 146 member countries. The United States now contributes about \$16 billion to the fund.

Administration officials have said that if the United States fails to contribute more aid, other nations will refuse to make their contributions, leaving the IMF without lending resources.

Democratic leaders generally supported the measure, but they had said at least half of the 167 Republican members of the House had to vote for the administration proposal or it would fail.



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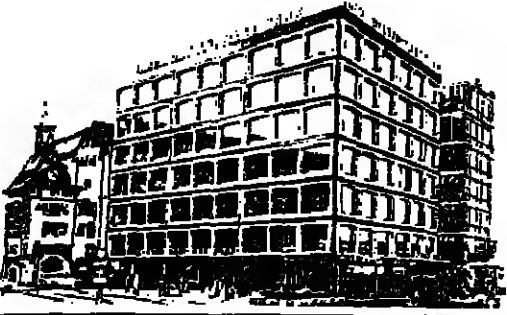
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Trade Development Bank

Show at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 21, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	¥	₹	₪
Australia	2.865	4.59	111.85	37.45	1.37	5.89	127.40	21.85	
Belgium	2.375	3.78	32.25	1.07	0.80	4.93	123.10	22.75	
Canada	1.320	1.75	11.07	3.75	0.70	2.80	143.75		
France	1.675	2.22	66.72	19.37	0.80	3.20	143.75		
Germany	1.930	2.50	75.48	22.93	0.93	3.72	163.75		
Italy	1.375	1.80	55.00	16.66	0.65	2.60	109.38		
Japan	7.775	1.04	30.24	9.38	0.38	1.52	62.50		
Netherlands	2.200	3.75	32.25	1.07	0.80	4.93	123.10		
Spain	1.650	2.15	65.00	19.23	0.78	3.12	125.00		
Sweden	4.800	6.35	20.74	6.54	0.26	1.04	41.67		
Switzerland	1.480	1.95	58.25	17.41	0.69	2.76	110.42		

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits July 21

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
2Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
5Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Details	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	Bank Prime Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
Federal Funds	9 1/4	9 1/4	3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 1/4
Prime Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4	1-year Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 1/4
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4	3-month Eurodollar	9 1/4	9 1/4
Govt. Paper, 20-77 days	9 1/4	9 1/4	6-month Eurodollar	9 1/4	9 1/4
3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 1/4	9-month Eurodollar	9 1/4	9 1/4
6-month Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 1/4	12-month Eurodollar	9 1/4	9 1/4
CDs 30-59 days	9 1/4	9 1/4			
CDs 60-89 days	9 1/4	9 1/4			

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
New York	429.25	429.25	429.25
London	429.25	429.25	429.25
Paris (12.5 kls)	429.25	429.25	429.25
Zurich	429.25	429.25	429.25
Official London Price	429.25	429.25	429.25

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London Bank.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Langoni Says IMF Approval of Pact With Brazil Is Unlikely Before Fall

NEW YORK — The International Monetary Fund's executive board unlikely to approve the new agreement reached with Brazil early this week until the end of September or early October, the Central Bank Governor, Carlos Langoni, said Thursday. The lack of agreement has held up the country's refinancing package.

Mr. Langoni said at a news conference that technical details must still be worked out with the IMF and the board needs time to study the merits of the fund's mission.

Asked about the disbursement of \$540 million in commercial bank loans blocked since the end of May, Mr. Langoni said that was a question that could be discussed only when the IMF has given approval.

In Washington, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Thursday that Brazil had asked for no new financing from the U.S. government but was trying to obtain \$3 billion to \$4 billion through private banking channels.

Ruling Against Cavenham Unit Upset
WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Federal Trade Commission ruled Thursday that the purchase by Grand Union Co., a subsidiary of Britain's Cavenham group, of Colonial Stores Inc. did not violate U.S. antitrust laws.

The decision overturned a 1981 administrative law judge's ruling that the merger eliminated Grand Union as a potential competitor of Colonial's 13 retail food markets.

Anderson Drops Its Bid for Simon
NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Anderson Clayton & Co. dropped its bid to acquire Norton Simon Inc. Thursday after Esmark Inc. accepted a bid from another bidder.

Also Thursday, David J. Mahoney, Norton Simon chairman, said he was resigning immediately.

Separately, Norton Simon said it had agreed to sell its Glass Containers Corp. unit to Chattanooga Glass Co. for cash and notes valued at about \$75 million, and that Esmark approved the proposed sale.

Earlier Thursday, Esmark said it would pay \$35.50 a share for all of Norton Simon's 27.4 million common shares outstanding.

Schlumberger Profit Down in Quarter
NEW YORK (AP) — Schlumberger Ltd., a leading energy-services concern, said Thursday that its second-quarter profit fell 20 percent from a year earlier on an 11 percent drop in revenue.

Schlumberger, which also has interests in electronics and oil field measurement products, said earnings fell to \$286.4 million, or 98 cents a share, from \$356.3 million, or \$1.21 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slipped to \$1.43 billion from \$1.61 billion.

For the first half of the year, Schlumberger's profit fell 23 percent to \$545.3 million, or \$1.87 a share, from \$710.6 million, or \$2.42 a share, in the comparable 1982 period.

Conrail Reports 2d-Quarter Profit
PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Consolidated Rail Corp., citing improved efficiency and an improving economy, said its second-quarter profit rose 6 percent despite a 19-percent drop in revenue.

The revenue drop was primarily due to discontinuation of passenger service that it had provided in the second quarter of last year. Congress required that Conrail end passenger service Jan. 1.

The company, known as Conrail, posted a profit of \$97.2 million, or 3.66 a share, compared with a profit of \$83.8 million, or \$3.31 a share last year.

Data General Introduces Computer
NEW YORK (NYT) — Data General Corp. has entered the personal-computer market with a series of desktop computers aimed primarily at business users.

Some of the models, introduced Wednesday, will be able to run programs written for standard personal computer industry operating systems, as well as programs written for Data General's own minicomputers and superminicomputers. The new models can also be connected to larger office automation systems containing Data General computers.

Peugeot Plans to Trim Work Force by 10%

(Continued from Page 11)

to reporters that they expect the new layoffs in a wide range of industrial sectors to increase the likelihood of strikes, signaling, at a time of decreased purchasing power, the most tense period faced by the Socialist government since its election in May 1981.

Dealing with the situation at Peugeot also presents the government with a substantial ideological dilemma. It is committed to its left-wing economic policy to save jobs, but constantly restates the necessity for France to modernize its industries if they are to regain a competitive place on international markets.

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U.S. Seeks Cut In Its IDA Aid

(Continued from Page 11)

WASHINGTON — The United States is seeking a cut in its contribution to the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that makes no-interest loans to developing countries.

The U.S. position, outlined by State Department officials Wednesday, came as representatives from industrialized nations met in Tokyo to negotiate a new three-year commitment to the IDA lending program that expires in mid-1984.

The current level of funding for the IDA is \$12 billion, with the U.S. contribution set at \$1.08 billion in each of the three years of the program. Officials of the World Bank have said that with inflation, at least \$16 billion is needed to match the previous funding level and to provide for new IDA clients such as China over the next three years.

But U.S. officials called the World Bank proposal "unrealistically high" and said the administration plans to limit its contributions to \$750 million a year. Because the U.S. share represents one-fourth of all the IDA's funding, this would mean a total of only \$9 billion in the new program.

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Grumman to Keep Navy Jet Work

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Navy and Grumman Corp. have agreed that the aircraft maker, once threatened with interrupted production, will continue building F-14 fighters and A-6 bombers into the 1990s, according to congressional, Navy and industry officials.

The F-14 Tomcat is the Navy's premier fighter and the A-6 Intruder is its mainstay bomber. Together, the two were the source of more than half of last year's \$2.1 billion in revenue for Grumman, of Bethpage, New York.

Officials said the agreement between Grumman and Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. was scheduled to be presented to the Defense Resources Board for approval next Tuesday.

Just two months ago, the Navy planned to shut down F-14 production for three years and A-6 production for two years while a new version of each plane was developed. Then the Navy wanted to begin buying the new models and reworking older planes.

But in negotiations, the Grumman officials and their congressional supporters were able to persuade the Navy to continue sustained but limited production until the new versions are ready to be produced.

Grumman officials argued that a temporary shutdown of the assembly lines would have meant the lay-off of several thousand workers, possibly the breakup of a network of suppliers and subcontractors and high costs in starting up again.

When the Navy began the F-14 program in 1969, a total purchase of 497 aircraft was planned. But 501 Tomcats will have been bought by the end of this year and, with the

new agreement between the Navy and Grumman, production will continue well into the next decade.

The Navy bought 30 F-14s in 1982 and 24 this year. Another 24 have been requested in the military budget before Congress for Oct. 1, 1984 fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. Under the new agreement, the Navy would buy 24 of the current version of the Tomcat, the F-14C, through 1986, then drop to 12 planes in 1987.

Beginning in 1988, after an \$800-million developmental program, the Navy would buy 12 models of the new Tomcat, the F-14D, that will have a new engine, better electronics and improved radar.

In the A-6 bomber program, the Navy bought 12 Intruders in 1982 and 8 this year, with 6 requested for 1984.

Under the new agreement, the Navy would order 6 each of the current Intruders, known as A-6E, through 1987. Then the Navy, after spending \$500 million to develop the A-6F, would order 12 of the new versions in each of 1987 and 1988, then 24 in 1990, and 30 in 1991.

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Zenith Is Following a New Strategy

(Continued from Page 11)

largest domestic manufacturer of televisions, first in black and white and then in color.

Then the Japanese pushed into the U.S. market with low-cost sets, and by 1976 they had gotten more than 44 percent of the color-television market. And two years later, RCA, which had trailed Zenith in sales of television sets, pulled ahead of Zenith in domestic share, using price-cutting tactics.

Zenith first began its complaints about the Japanese competition in 1968, contending that the Japanese were selling televisions below market value and that the Japanese government was subsidizing their sale. It was an argument that John J. Nevin, who became Zenith's president in 1971 and chairman in 1976, continued to press widely.

But Zenith and other domestic producers had little luck convincing the U.S. government to stem the flow of Japanese sets. And it was not until 1977 that the Japanese, fearful of repercussions, agreed to a modest limit on their exports.

Meanwhile, Zenith accepted the fact that Japan was a permanent

player in the domestic television market, and under Mr. Kluchman's tutelage the company tried to compete by lowering its costs and expanding its product line into related but potentially more profitable areas.

To that end, the company moved the manufacture of its black-and-white sets to Taiwan and its labor-intensive color-television components and modules to Mexico. It has also closed several obsolete color-television assembly plants in Chicago, substituting an automated plant in Springfield, Missouri.

The company has also added new products, including personal computers and high-resolution monitors or screens for computers, power converters for computers and "addressable" decoders, which let cable-television companies change a customer's service without entering the home.

Most of the growth, analysts explain, has stemmed from their television business and continued research in that area.

But the efforts have not paid off immediately. The company had a loss last year and omitted its quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 cents a share

last September. The dividend has yet to be reinstated and the company's debt has remained higher than it has historically been.

Zenith's problem last year — and one that analysts say has the potential to be a problem again — is the company's heavy reliance on color-television sales, which accounted for 60 percent of the company's revenues last year, only slightly lower than the 65 percent of revenues in 1980.

This year, however, TV sets have been selling at a record pace, up 17 percent from last year, according to Television Digest, an industry newsletter, and Zenith has captured 18.5 percent of the market.

New Issue
July 22, 1983

crédit foncier de france

DM 150,000,000
8 1/4 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1983/1990

unconditionally guaranteed by the Republic of France

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

COMPANY EARNINGS

MITSUI ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING CO., LTD.

3½% US-\$ Bonds of 1976/1983

Repayment on September 1, 1983

All Bonds of the above mentioned issue are redeemable at par on September 1, 1983, pursuant to § 3 of the Terms and Conditions of the Issue.

The Bonds will be paid in the United States of America at
**Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft,
 New York Branch**

and outside the United States of America at
**Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/Main
 Nomura Europe N.V., Amsterdam
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris
 Union Bank of Switzerland, Zürich
 S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., London
 Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam
 Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A., Brussels
 Commerzbank International S.A., Luxembourg
 The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V., Amsterdam**

The Bonds shall cease to bear interest as per August 31, 1983. The coupon as per September 1, 1983 will be paid separately.
Tokyo, July 1983

Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Yield

1983	1983
255.6	259.4
5.6	5.6
6.54	6.77

net includes inv. 8.7 million for acq. equity invest.

Yield Ind.

1983	1983
4.00	3.70
34.40	30.00
1.30	1.30

Yield

1983	1983
7.00	5.90
6.50	4.70
3.30	4.40

net includes inv. 8.7 million for acq. equity invest.

Yield

1983	1983
24.4	24.4
14.2	14.2
1.2	1.2

net includes inv. 8.7 million for acq. equity invest.

Yield

1983	1983
44.8	45.7
26.1	26.1
0.47	0.46

Yield

1983	1983
44.8	45.7
19.6	19.1
5.4	5.4
8.93	8.94

net includes inv. 8.7 million for acq. equity invest.

Yield

1983	1983
229.7	230.4
10.2	12.00
6.50	6.50

Yield

1983	1983
44.8	45.7
19.6	19.1
1.07	2.12

net includes inv. 8.7 million for acq. equity invest.

[illegible]

1986 FARE


Principals only in writing with reference:
FFC/B3/1946
 specifying a) or b)

1983	1983
3,000	1,330
36.0	100.1
3.00	1.00
1983	1983
4,250	2,400
14.1	1.5
1.31	1.51

*in units of 1000
 of units.*

1983	1983
219.2	405.0
44.0	36.0
1.40	1.26
1983	1983
1,000	155.1
89.5	81.5
2.05	2.70

*Includes two
 units in other
 currency from*



To the Holders of

**International Income
 Fund**

1983	1983
364.8	335.4
33.0	30.0
1.22	1.15
1983	1983
476.5	416.0
34.0	33.0
1.15	1.76

*Includes two
 units from 1980*

	1982	1982
	27.9	1.16
	1.54	—
	1982	1982
	75.2	65.3
	3.09	0.71
Short Term 'A' Units		
Distribution Units — in Bearer Form		
Short Term 'B' Units		
Distribution Units — in Bearer Form		
	1982	1982
	127.3	129.8
	1.4	18.08
	—	8.42
Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividend per Unit for the financial period ended 30th June, 1983, payable on 28th July, 1983, in respect of Units in issue on 30th June, 1983:—		
Short Term 'A' Units — Distribution Units		
US\$0.0502 per Unit — Payable against Coupon No. 4.		
Short Term 'B' Units — Distribution Units		
US\$0.0348 per Unit — Payable against Coupon No. 4.		
Unit holders should send their Coupons to either the Trustee at 28/34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:—		
Bankers Trust Company, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10005.		
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.		
Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited Trustee		
Dated 11th July, 1983.		

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As a company we have invested heavily in modern computer technology, and use many powerful programmes to monitor all the major futures markets. Each week we publish the results of our gold system, along with analysis, charts and comments on other markets.

INT. 11/11/1983.

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 - New York, 30 West Broadway
 - London, 1 Angel Court
 - Brussels, 35 Avenue des Arts
 - Paris, 14 Place Vendôme
 - Frankfurt, 46 Mainzer Landstrasse.
- **KREDITBANK S.A., Boulevard Royal, 43, Luxembourg.**

The shareholders Annual General Meeting, held under the auspices of Mr. François DALLE, has approved the accounts for the financial year 1982, broken down as the following:

- a consolidated revenue of 10,882 million francs.
- a consolidated profit (before appreciation) of 551 million.
- a profit by share of 123.83 F.

The Assembly voted for the distribution of a net dividend by share of 25.66 which will be paid starting from 30 June 1983.

The Annual Report can be obtained from:

D. BERRICHER,
L'OREAL,
Information Financière,
41 Rue Marceau,
92117 (Clichy-Clair) France.

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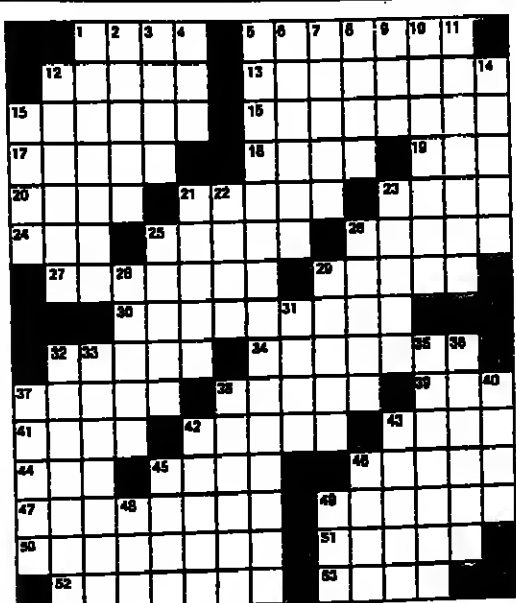
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Telephone (Business): (Home)

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
1. Exaggerate
 2. More sapient
 3. Energetic person
 4. One with a yen
 5. Take an officer down a peg
 6. Illustrious
 7. "I—A Rich Man"
 8. Exigency
 9. Cardiology abbr.
 10. Differently
 11. Magic Johnson is one
 12. Sicilian sight
 13. Whop severely
 14. Marco's kinfolk
 15. Mountaineer's spike
 16. Winged fisher
 17. Memorable Egyptian
 18. Black-spotted butterfly
 19. Ponds, in poetry
 20. Cor D. to Caesar
 21. Peak, highest point in Utah
 22. Tablelands
 23. Henry Ford's last co-star
 24. Duo quadrupled
 25. Gulf of Finland feeder
 26. Elephant's young
 27. Terry product
 28. Anderson drama, "Joan of"
 29. Sillographer's forte
 30. No 18 residence
 31. Hebrew letters
 32. Least
 33. Rehearsal time
 34. Herring's relative
 35. Hero and Leader, e.g.
 36. Furry outbacker
 37. Christopher and A. A.
 38. Brown Papa to the Waltons
 39. Renowned
 40. "How—Be Sure?" 1972
- DOWN**
1. Lands of an estate
 2. Dante's feeling for Beatrice
 3. Cornes irritant
 4. Phoenix-to-Salt Lake City dir.
 5. Respond quickly to the unexpended
 6. Hindu queens
 7. Derive by reasoning
 8. Low platform
 9. Half's score
 10. Oratorio part
 11. Part of a cell nucleus
 12. Bird's wattle
 13. Cabinet member under R. W. R.
 14. Banting's
 15. Says in Scotland
 16. Axillary
 17. Crotch duck
 18. Birds d'oeuvres
 19. Slowly solemn, to music
 20. Medieval robe
 21. Italian actress: 1890-1924
 22. Germ
 23. Plea (petitions a court)
 24. Herring's relative
 25. Hero and Leader, e.g.
 26. Furry outbacker
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 96. "How—Be Sure?" 1972
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 99. Part of a cell nucleus
 100. Bird's wattle

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"Hi, Mom! Boy, I thought the sinner would never go to sleep!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOVEN
REGUP
YALMIN
TECJOB

Answer here: THE

Yesterday's Answer: PEACE HASTY PARISH SPRUCE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	16	Beijing	21	16
Austria	21	16	Bombay	21	16
Belgium	21	16	Buenos Aires	21	16
Canada	21	16	Calcutta	21	16
France	21	16	Chennai	21	16
Germany	21	16	Colombo	21	16
Greece	21	16	Dhaka	21	16
India	21	16	Guangzhou	21	16
Italy	21	16	Hankow	21	16
Japan	21	16	Harbin	21	16
Kenya	21	16	Hong Kong	21	16
Madagascar	21	16	Kobe	21	16
Malaysia	21	16	Kyoto	21	16
Mexico	21	16	Lima	21	16
Morocco	21	16	London	21	16
Netherlands	21	16	Los Angeles	21	16
Norway	21	16	Manila	21	16
Poland	21	16	Medan	21	16
Portugal	21	16	Montevideo	21	16
Romania	21	16	Moscow	21	16
Russia	21	16	Nairobi	21	16
Spain	21	16	Osaka	21	16
Sweden	21	16	Paris	21	16
Switzerland	21	16	Perth	21	16
Taiwan	21	16	Phoenix	21	16
Thailand	21	16	Portland	21	16
Turkey	21	16	Rangoon	21	16
U.S.A.	21	16	San Francisco	21	16
U.S.S.R.	21	16	Seattle	21	16
Yugoslavia	21	16	San Jose	21	16

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH	LOW	AFRICA	HIGH	LOW
Amman	21	16	Algiers	21	16
Baghdad	21	16	Asmara	21	16
Cairo	21	16	Brazzaville	21	16
Damascus	21	16	Conakry	21	16
Jordan	21	16	Dakar	21	16
Lebanon	21	16	Libreville	21	16
Libya	21	16	Lome	21	16
Malawi	21	16	Luanda	21	16
Maldives	21	16	Maputo	21	16
Mali	21	16	Maseru	21	16
Morocco	21	16	Mogadishu	21	16
Niger	21	16	Ndjamena	21	16
Nigeria	21	16	Porto Novo	21	16
Senegal	21	16	Radisson	21	16
Sierra Leone	21	16	Rabat	21	16
South Africa	21	16	Reims	21	16
Swaziland	21	16	Rennes	21	16
Tanzania	21	16	Rouen	21	16
Togo	21	16	Saint-Etienne	21	16
Tunisia	21	16	Strasbourg	21	16
Zambia	21	16	Toulouse	21	16
Zimbabwe	21	16	Tripoli	21	16

FRIDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNING: Sunny, FRANKFURT: Cloudy with rain, 21-24; PARIS: Partly cloudy with showers, 21-24; LONDON: Partly cloudy, 21-24; NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 21-24; LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy, 21-24; HONOLULU: Partly cloudy, 21-24; SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 21-24; AUCKLAND: Partly cloudy, 21-24; WELLINGTON: Partly cloudy, 21-24; DUBLIN: Partly cloudy, 21-24; BRISBANE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; MELBOURNE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; PERTH: Partly cloudy, 21-24; ADELAIDE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 21-24; AUCKLAND: Partly cloudy, 21-24; WELLINGTON: Partly cloudy, 21-24; DUBLIN: Partly cloudy, 21-24; BRISBANE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; MELBOURNE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; PERTH: Partly cloudy, 21-24; ADELAIDE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 21-24; AUCKLAND: Partly cloudy, 21-24; WELLINGTON: Partly cloudy, 21-24; DUBLIN: Partly cloudy, 21-24; BRISBANE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; MELBOURNE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; PERTH: Partly cloudy, 21-24; ADELAIDE: Partly cloudy, 21-24; 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SPORTS

McEnroe's Body?
Or an Ad Racket?

The real McEnroe physique.

NEW YORK — Dunlop, the English sporting goods manufacturer, has given John McEnroe a new promotional contract, a new racket and — in print, at least — a new body.

The advertising campaign for Dunlop's new 2000 Max tennis racket features a curiously muscle-bound McEnroe posing with the product.

McEnroe will get all of a five-year, \$3-million contract, but the body is only half his. The photo is a composite, and the bare, rippling chest is Ted Matia's.

Matia, a 22-year-old student at DeKalb College outside Atlanta, said he was paid \$250 to model for a photo which was matched with one of McEnroe shot months earlier in New York.

Matia, who is not a professional model, was invited to try out for the ad after he was spotted working out in a gymnasium. Photographers from several news magazines have dropped by to photograph Matia's 45-inch (114-centimeter) chest, 30-inch waist and 17½-inch biceps, he said.

Dan Grieco, senior art director at the J. Walter Thompson Agency in Atlanta, said the muscular McEnroe campaign was designed to emphasize McEnroe's switch from a traditional wooden racket to one with a more powerful nylon and graphite frame and a larger head.



Superbust with a superb body.

ivalry of European Stables Made Colt Worth \$10.2 Million

By Steven Crist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What made a yearling colt by Northern Dancer the record price of \$10.2 million he set in the Keeneland sales ring Tuesday?

According to breeding and sales experts interviewed Wednesday, it was less the colt's pedigree or conformation, the culmination of an ongoing bidding between the two most powerful stables in Europe.

The principals are Sheikh Mohammed bin al-Maktoum, the defense minister of the emirate of Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, and Robert Sangster, the British breeder and bookmaker. The two have been final bidders on almost every record-breaking yearling since 1970.

Sangster more often making the win bid. But this time, the sheikh, who owns at Upphorpe Stud in England, was apparently determined to win at any cost, and after dropping out after bidding \$10 million.

With left Lexington, Kentucky, by Tuesday morning. The sheikh, in fact, had just arrived in Lexington and headed for airport moments after spending more than twice as much money as had ever

been paid for an untraced horse. But some of their colleagues and associates who remained behind Wednesday said that the two have been locked in an intense though not unfriendly rivalry at the sales. The three-year rivalry intensified over the last few days.

On Monday night, Sangster had outbid the sheikh in tying the record for a yearling colt. Last July at Keeneland, Sangster bid \$4.25 million for a son of Nijinsky II, and the sheikh was the underbidder. The same thing happened Monday, when Sangster was again victorious in purchasing a son of Northern Dancer for the same price. Sangster also outlasted the sheikh in buying several other horses in the sale, though the sheikh had spent over \$13 million by the time that catalogue No. 308, a dark bay son of Northern Dancer and My Bupers, was walked into the ring Tuesday night.

The colt was bound to go for a big price. Northern Dancer has sired a record 96 stakes winners and his sons especially drive in Europe, where Sangster and the sheikh race their horses. The yearling's dam, a daughter of Bupers named My Bupers, is best known as the dam of My Juliet, who raced from 1974 to 1976. My Juliet began her career in obscurity at Fomer Park in Grand Island, Nebraska, but developed into the Eclipse Award champion sprinter of 1975.

"He is the best-looking colt in the sale," Vincent O'Brien, Sangster's trainer and bidder, told reporters before the Tuesday night session. The colt was larger than most sons of Northern Dancer, with an attractive head and good balance. He had been bred and raised at Crescent Farm in Lexington, which was founded only four years ago by Don Johnson, a former cool-blood operator.

The bidding opened at an even million, and the battle was on between O'Brien and Richard Warden, a retired British Army colonel, who was representing the sheikh.

According to a prominent Keeneland official, who asked not to be identified, the sheikh and his entourage had made it known that they would go to any price for the colt and then leave the sales immediately after signing the receipt. The bidding quickly escalated in \$1 million increments, stalled briefly as it approached and then topped the previous record of \$4.25 million, then took off again among Sangster, the sheikh, and an American-based syndicate led by Warner L. Jones and William Parish. At \$6.1 million, the Americans dropped out, and the two rivals continued until the end.

The sales official and other thoroughbred racing experts speculated Wednesday that Sangster was running up the price because he knew no bid would deter the sheikh. More importantly, they say, the sheikh had simply

been on the short end of the bidding too often and turned the record auction into a battle of wills.

Whatever the case, the colt will be sent to England for training under Michael Stoute, who saddled the sheikh's previous high purchase, a \$3.3-million yearling named Sharnard Dancer, to victory in the Irish Derby last month. The racing potential of his purchases is important, but the sheikh is also acquiring the foundation of what he hopes will be his own breeding empire. Northern Dancer is 22 years old, and buyers such as Sangster and the sheikh have been buying up his well-bred sons in the hope of controlling the Northern Dancer bloodlines after that stallion's demise. If, however, the record colt is successful on the track, the sheikh would not begin to recoup his investment.

The rest of the Keeneland sale was almost as spectacular as its topper. In all, 301 yearlings were sold for \$150,950,000, an average of \$501,495 that eclipsed last year's record average of \$337,734. Among those who profited was the jockey Steve Cauthen, who was the co-conspirator of a yearling sired by Affirmed. Cauthen was given a breeding share in the 1978 Triple Crown. The yearling sold for \$385,000; it was a measure of this sale that Cauthen told reporters that the price was a disappointment.

Hudson Squanders No-Hitter
But Carries Phils Past Astros

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Charlie Hudson came within two outs of pitching a no-hitter Wednesday night, and then settled for a three-hitter in leading the Philadelphia Phillies to a 10-3 victory over the Houston Astros. Joe Lefebvre hit a grand slam for the Phillies.

With one out in the ninth and Hudson bidding to pitch the second no-hitter of the season, Craig Reynolds hit a blooper into short.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

center field that fell among center fielder Bob Dernier, shortstop Ivan DeJesus and second baseman Kiko Garcia.

Hudson said he realized as early as the third inning that he had a no-hitter going. He said that no one in the dugout mentioned the no-hitter, but that Garry Maddox started to talk to him in the sixth inning to get him to relax.

"In the ninth I went out and said, 'Here it is,' and then I tried to block it out of my mind," Hudson said. "I had a blister on my finger, but I blocked it out. I wanted the no-hitter bad."

Virtually lost in the excitement were the Phillies' 12 hits — four in five at-bats by Pete Rose, who boosted his career total to 3,950.

Hudson, 24, a 6-foot-3, 185-pound right-hander playing in his third season of professional baseball, used a sharp breaking curveball. "I moved my fastball in and out and worked around the knees pretty good," Hudson said. "I used the curveball to set up the fastball."

It was Hudson's second complete game. He allowed two walks and struck out nine.

After Reynolds' hit, Denny Walling hit a two-run homer, his first of the year, and Dickie Thompson followed with his 13th homer to make it 10-3.

But Lefebvre gave Hudson all the help he needed in the first inning off Mike Scott (5-4) with his first career grand slam and his fifth homer of the year. The blast followed an infield single by Rose, a single by Mike Schmidt and a walk to Joe Morgan.

GLANTS 4, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Jack Clark homered with two out in the 10th inning to help San Francisco defeat Chicago, 4-3. Clark's home run, his 15th of the season, came on the first pitch off Lee Smith (3-5).

Pirates 7, Dodgers 3

In Pittsburgh, Dale Berra had a three-run homer and a two-run single as the Pirates won their ninth of 10 games by beating Los Angeles, 7-3. Berra singled during the Pirates' three-run sixth, which was kept going by a throwing error by second baseman Steve Sax. He has 26 of the Dodgers' 107 errors.

Mets 3, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Mookie Wilson singled home Danny Heep with two out in the eighth inning to give New York a 3-2 victory over the Braves. With the score tied, 2-2, and two out in the eighth, Heep, pinch-hitter for Ed Lynch (7-4), singled to center off reliever Dominic Moore (2-2). Bob Bailor singled Heep to

second. Wilson hit a 1-2 pitch into center for the winning run.

Padres 5, Cardinals 4

In St. Louis, Ruppert Jones hit a three-run home run in the ninth inning off Bruce Sutter to help San Diego end a five-game losing streak with a 5-4 victory over St. Louis.

Expos 6, Reds 4

In Montreal, Al Oliver and Gary Carter hit run-scoring singles and Tim Wallach an RBI double during a three-run fifth inning that helped the Expos beat Cincinnati, 6-4.

Royals 14, Blue Jays 8

In the American League, in Toronto, the Blue Jays' ace, Dave Stieb, was beating Kansas City, 4-3, going into the seventh inning but after a hit and a walk. Stieb was gone and the Royals scored eight runs in the inning, going on to win, 14-8.

Baltimore 4, Seattle 2

In Seattle, Dan Ford homered three times, walked and beat out a bunt for a base hit as Baltimore defeated the Mariners, 4-2, for its 10th victory in 11 games. Ford, who had been on the disabled list since June 22 after injuring his knee on June 1, was activated earlier in the day.

Brewers 4, Rangers 3

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper led off the eighth with the 21st homer, enabling the Brewers to win the

ninth of their last 10 games, a 4-3 defeat of Texas. It was Cooper's 13th hit in 21 trips. He has 17 RBIs in his last nine games and his total of 73 leads the majors.

Red Sox 6, Angels 4

In Anaheim, California, Wade Boggs's two-run triple broke a ninth-inning tie to give Boston a 6-4 victory over the Angels.

Yankees 6, Twins 4

In New York, Don Baylor's two-run homer off Ron Davis in the 10th inning enabled the Yankees to beat Minnesota, 6-4. "It was power against power," Baylor said of his confrontation with Davis (3-4), the Twins' third pitcher. "He's a power pitcher, and he tried to beat me with his best pitch, a fast ball. When you lose a ball game, you should lose it with your best pitch."

A's 9, Tigers 2

In Oakland, Dwayne Murphy broke a 2-2 tie with a two-run single, then Bill Almon clinched the game with a three-run homer during a six-run seventh inning, lifting the A's over Detroit, 9-2.

White Sox 8, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Tom Paciorek and Ron Kittle hit two-run homers in a five-run fifth inning as Chicago beat the Indians, 8-2. All of Chicago's starters put at least one hit; Paciorek and Mike Squires had three each.

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 4, Seattle 2	San Francisco 4, Chicago 3
Brewers 4, Rangers 3	St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2
Expos 6, Reds 4	Philadelphia 7, Houston 3
Padres 5, Cardinals 4	Pittsburgh 7, Los Angeles 3
Royals 14, Blue Jays 8	San Diego 4, Milwaukee 3
Twins 4, Yankees 6	Washington 4, Montreal 3
Tigers 2, Red Sox 9	Atlanta 3, New York 2
Indians 2, White Sox 8	Arizona 3, San Francisco 2
Mariners 2, Baltimore 4	Los Angeles 3, Pittsburgh 7
Mets 3, Braves 2	San Diego 4, Milwaukee 3
Angels 4, Red Sox 6	St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2
Cardinals 4, Expos 6	Philadelphia 7, Houston 3
Cubs 3, Giants 4	Pittsburgh 7, Los Angeles 3
Dodgers 3, Pirates 7	San Diego 4, Milwaukee 3
Falcons 3, Braves 2	Washington 4, Montreal 3
Mariners 2, Baltimore 4	Atlanta 3, New York 2
Mets 3, Braves 2	Arizona 3, San Francisco 2
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Dodgers 3, Pirates 7	Philadelphia 7, Houston 3
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